D. B. C.
38 STEPHEN'S GREEN
Our Customers are expressing their appreciation of our
DUNDEE CAKE
PLEASE TEST IT.

ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.
(1914-1918.)

SUTTINER—In loving remembrance of dear Jack, 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion, killed in action at Mons on morning of Armistice.—

DEEVES—In loving memory of John Henderson Deeves, second son of Matthew and Margaret Deeves, killed in France November 11th, 1917, aged 22 years. Severed only till He come.

O'MALLEY—In ever - loving remembrance of Willie Patrick, Lieutenant, Connaught Rangers, youngest son of Dr. D. J. and Mrs. O'Malley, Rathfarnham, Portobello Hospital November 11th, 1917, aged 25 years. At the going down of the sun and in the morning, we will remember him.

SHERWOOD—In loving memory of my loved son, Lieut. William Eaton Sherwood, Royal Engineers, who wounds received in action in France, October 2nd, 1918. Till we meet at Jesus' feet.—

STACPOOLE KENNY—In ever-loving and ever-sacred memory of my own darling boy, Cecil, second Lieutenant R.N.L.I., lost at sea on active service, 11th November, 1915. On whose soul may Jesus have mercy.—"Even as he trod the path he had to tread, so walked he from his birth, in meekness and gentleness, and honour and clean work."

In loving memory of the gallant Irish Railwaymen who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE, O.B.I.
17th Dublin Unit (Irishtown).
In fond and affectionate remembrance of forty-seven comrades who fell 1914-1918.
Proudly you gathered, rank on rank to war,
As who had heard God's message from afar;
All you had hoped for, all you had, you gave
To save mankind—yourselves you scorned to save.

WANDERERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.
In memory of the Members of this Club who died to their lives in the Great War:—
W. F. M. Matthews, D. Mannsell,
T. Agnew, H. T. May,
H. Barrett, H. Mansfield,
F. C. V. Beard, A. H. Read,
H. H. McCormac,
P. H. Browning, W. F. McHutchison,
C. J. Congreve, McIntire,
Crosbie, R. V. Murphy,
H. A. S. Deane, W. A. N. Oakshott,
C. F. Bolton, H. C. Pollock,
R. E. Dunne, W. H. Potterton,
H. A. Barlow, W. H. Sargaison,
R. F. Fizelle, R. S. Smyth,
A. G. Hone, J. P. Symonds,
H. Hickman, G. Taylor,
J. R. Jeeves, W. White.
B. Lisett.

R. AND S.P. UNION.
In memory of the following Members of the Railway and Steam Packet Companies Irish Athletic and Social Union who made the supreme sacrifice during the Great War, 1914-1918 :—
W. J. Ash, N. F. Paterson.
L. D. M. Beard, W. T. Richardson.
H. H. Collett, A. Sadler.
F. H. Dorin, C. Smith.
R. E. Dunne, J. Williams.
J. E. Dunne, C. W. Campbell.
R. S. Hilton, J. Smyth.
J. Rice, G. McDonald.

CONTINUED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL IRISH AUTOMOBILE CLUB.
INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH, IRELAND v. NEW SOUTH WALES.
LANSDOWNE ROAD.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1927, AT 2.30 P.M.
By the courtesy of the Commissioner of the Civic Guards, Dublin Metropolitan Division, arrangements have been made whereby cars belonging to Members and Associate Members of the Royal Irish Automobile Club will be parked under the control of Officials of the Club in Newbridge avenue, Members and Associate Members approaching Newbridge avenue from the South should do so via Merrion road, Serpentine avenue and Herbert road, or, if approaching from Dublin, via Irishtown road, Tritonville road and Herbert road. All Cars will leave via Tritonville road.

"TAMILESE," the Tea for Flavour. Packed in ¼, ½, and 1lb. Packets. Ask for it.

EX-SERVICEMAN (Clerk) desires Clerical or any suitable work, evenings after 6.30; recommendations and security if necessary.—P 3 this office.

FOR SALE—Ireland v. N.S. Wales Football Match—Two Stand Seats, Block E, Row 6. Owner unable to attend match.—P 38, this office.

IRISH RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.
INTERNATIONAL MATCH,
IRELAND v. NEW SOUTH WALES.
AT LANSDOWNE ROAD.
NOVEMBER 12th, 1927.
Kick-off ..... 2.00 p.m.
Admission Tickets.. 2/- Schoolboys 1/-
Day of Match ..... 2/6 Day of Match ... 2/6
To be had from:—Messrs Elvery's and Clery's, Sackville street; Fox's, Crotty's, Kapp and Peterson's (and Branches), Grafton street; Hely's, Ltd., and Siberry's, Dame street; Siberry's, Harvey's, Rathmines; O'Kennedy's, Terenure; Delany's, 20 Duke street; Creamer's, 25 Upper Baggot street.
Motor Tickets at Automobile Association, Fox's, and Elvery's.

JOHN C. PARKES and Sons, Ltd., Coombe, Dublin. BARB WIRE, GALVANISED FENCE WIRE, STAPLES.

SMART Youth, 18 years (Protestant), wants work in Factory, Warehouse, or Commercial Office.—N 1989, this office.

BROOKS, THOMAS AND CO. LTD. DUBLIN. TILING FOR FLOORS AND WALLS. INEXPENSIVE, FIREPROOF, CLEAN, SANITARY. ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED—James H. North and Co., Auctioneers, Grafton street. Established 1829.

NOTICE—The Red Bank Restaurant will be Open Sunday from 1-9 p.m. Oysters, 4-Course Lunch, 2/-; Teas, 1/-, à la Carte.

ANNE LYNCH'S TEAS.

ON VIEW TO-DAY. SALE TO-MORROW (SAT.).
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION of the SUPERIOR FURNITURE, etc., removed from The Hollies, Killiney, for convenience of Sale; JAMES HILL & SON'S ROOMS, Bachelor's Walk.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—FREE OFFER—You can have (1) a Booklet that tells you frankly all that is known about this trouble; (2) a private consultation without fee; and (3) five hairs removed free of charge. Write for the Booklet and make an appointment. Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd., 67 Grafton street, Dublin.

SEE WINDOWS
BEFORE OUTFITTING
WATKINS, 77 DAME STREET.

BOOTH BROS. Razors, 1/-, 3/-, 5/-, make shaving a pleasure.—Stephen street, Dublin.

VALUATIONS OF FURNITURE, HOUSE Property, etc., made for Probate and all purposes. James H. North and Co., Valuers, Grafton street.

AVAILABLE AT KILTERAGH.

HOUSES for Sale at figures below in delightful position on newly developed estate, with all modern conveniences and amenities, immediate possession. Electric light (wiring complete), gas, Vartry water; main drainage and tarsurfaced roads. 250 feet above sea level, magnificent sunshine in by far the most healthy residential position of Co. Dublin.
Types available for immediate purchase:
3 Detached—Two sittingrooms and four bedrooms, two w.c.'s, bath (h. and c.), kitchen, etc. £105/- annual rent, £15.
3 Semi-detached, larger type—Two sitting and four bedrooms, etc.; extra cloakroom; £1,200; ground rent, £15.
1 Semi-detached—Similar to above, with garage; £1,250; ground rent, £15.
1 Detached—Two sittingrooms and four bedrooms, and all as last, with garage; £1,350; ground rent, £15.
1 Detached—Two sittingrooms and five bedrooms, and all as last, with garage; £1,500; ground rent, £17 10/-.
Reasonable Valuation, rates 6/- in the £—one-third only payable for first seven years.
Buses pass end of avenue, other buses convenient; frequent train service.
Seen by appointment with Sole Agent—
B. L. VINCENT, "Cloughran," Gordon avenue, Foxrock. Telephone: Foxrock 69 and Dublin 1746.

CHINA and Japan—The "Irish Times" Map, 22" x 18" in Colours, now on Sale, price 6d., post free 8d., from the "Irish Times" Offices and Messrs. Eason and Son's Bookstalls.

ALL MOTORISTS should read the interesting article entitled, "A New Principle of Construction," by Captain W. G. Aston, which will appear in To-morrow's issue of "THE IRISH FIELD." On Sale at all Newsagents. Price 2d.

MOODS AND MODES OF EVE, illustrated in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." On Sale To-day. Price Twopence.

THE IDEAL DANCING PARTNER. See the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains from Mt. M. F. Gorry, Harbour street.

FAMILY WIRELESS CIRCUIT for Winter. See the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

LIMERICK—Advertisements for the "Irish Times" can be handed in at Hurley's Newsagency, Sarsfield street, Limerick.

HEALTH TALKS, by a Physician, in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

INDIAN CARPETS, 12' 0" x 9' 0".
From £5 5/0 Each.
DOCKRELL Limited, Dublin.

REPAIRS to Ranges, Grates, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils; Plumbing Work; estimates free.—HENSHAW and CO., LTD., Christ Church Place.

CARSON'S OIL VARNISH STAINS for Floors and Interior Woodwork.
CARSON'S 22 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

WANTED TO BUY, Silver or Plated Ware, Pictures or Prints; best price paid.—N 1933, this office.

CHARACTERS of MEN AND WOMEN delineated accurately in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." On Sale To-day. Price Twopence.

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS COLUMN)

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS CONTINUED

MILLER AND CO. BRAY
FUNERAL DIRECTORS. Superior Motor Hearses.
'Phone—Bray, 117. Wires—"Collier, Bray."

FARRELL'S
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT.
No Agents or Branch Offices. ONLY ADDRESS: 66 MARLBOROUGH STREET, Dublin. 'Phone: 711

FOR FUNERAL REQUISITES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
'Phone 4664
FENNELLY'S,
125 UPPER DORSET STREET, DUBLIN.
K.A.A.

SEA TRIPS AND TOURS.

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.
LARGEST CAPITAL CITIES.
STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
PANAMA CANAL.

R.M.S. "ORDUNA," 15,503 tons, from Liverpool
20,000 miles — January 4th.
11 countries — The Pacific Steam
82 days — Navigation Co.,
Liverpool,
And all Passenger Agents.

BIGGEST STEAMSHIP TO JAMAICA.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE.
Oil burner, 18,350 tons of steadiness and comfort.
Leaves SOUTHAMPTON JANUARY 7, 1928, on a Special Voyage to JAMAICA.
From £35.
Return Fare from £60. Homeward Passages Booked.
For illustrated booklets apply Cruise Dept., CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65 Charing Cross, London, S. W.1; 10 Westbourne place, Cobh (Queenstown); or Local Agents everywhere.

COALS.

WALLACE BROS., LTD.
CITY COAL PRICES.

	Ton.
BEST ORREL	45/-
BEST WIGAN	42/-
BEST KITCHEN	39/-
KITCHEN COAL	36/-
JEWEL COAL	33/-

All Coals screened and free from Slack. Delivered within Old City Boundary.
2/- PER TON DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER.
Small extra charge on deliveries outside city, and on quantities less than one ton.
ANTHRACITE BEANS AND COKE.
23 WESTMORELAND STREET.

The Irish Times. SPECIAL EXTRA

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1927. VOL. LXIX. NO. 29,817.

11/22 H.P. WOLSELEY De Luxe Four-Seater, cellulose finish, £250. From Stock—GRAFTON MOTOR CO., Grafton St., Dublin.

THE NEW FORD will soon be here! It will be revolutionary in design, performance and price. Send us your name and address for full particulars as soon as available.
AUTOCARS IRELAND LTD., 19 Chatham St.
Authorised Ford Dealers. 'Phone 792.

SPECIAL Hire Purchase Terms Morris Cars. Sole Agents:: BRITTAIN, Lincoln place, Dublin.

THE 14/28 STANDARD gives the better Motoring for the lesser cost—immediate delivery our 4/5 Six-cylinder Models
:: W. ARCHER & CO., DUBLIN.

£36 5 0 DEPOSIT and 12 equal monthly payments of £9 14s. 0d. each, plus insurance premium, will secure FORD TON-TRUCK. Immediate delivery.
SMITHFIELD MOTOR CO., LTD., SMITHFIELD, DUBLIN.
'Phone: 4441.

BUY YOUR SUNBEAM FROM LINCOLN AND NOLAN, LTD., Authorised Distributors for 26 Counties, 57 and 58 LOWER BAGGOT STREET, DUBLIN.

SHIPPING.

P. & O., BRITISH INDIA & NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES, MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. tickets interchangeable; also tickets of P. & O. Oriental, and New Zealand Shipping Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.
LOCAL AGENTS—Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., 118 Grafton street; A. W. Hewett, 15 D'Olier street; Dublin.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government).

Steamer.	Tons.	London	Mid'sbro	London	Destination.
†Domala.....	8,441	.....	.....	Nov. 19	Bombay & Karachi
Morvada	8,231	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Madras & Calcutta
Matiana	9,066	Nov. 16	Nov. 25	Nov. 25	East African Ports
†Gamaria	5,255	Nov. 25	Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Madras & Calcutta
†Hatarana	7,522	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Bombay & Karachi
†Mulbera	9,100	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Madras & Calcutta
†Malda	8,900	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 23	East African Ports
†Manora.....	7,888	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Bombay & Karachi
*Warfield	6,060	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Madras & Calcutta
Mantola.....	8,663	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	East African Ports
Dumana	8,600	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 21	Bombay & Karachi
Modasa	9,070	Feb. 8	Feb. 17	Feb. 17	East African Ports

†Calls Malta. *Stops Singapore. ‖Calls Port Sudan.
Address for Passage: P. & O. House, 14-16 Cockspur street, S.W. 1. Freight: P. & O and B.I. Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, E.C. 3.
B.I. Agents: Gray, Dawes and Co., 122 Leadenhall street, E.C. 3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.
Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, Via PANAMA CANAL.
Single Berths, Cabins and Bathroom Suites.

Steamer.	Tons.	Southampton.
Ruahine (oil fuel).....	17,000	Nov. 22
†Ruapehu	9,000	Jan. 13
*Rotorua (oil fuel).....	12,500	Jan. 20
Remuera (oil fuel).....	11,500	Feb. 17
†Rimutaka	9,000	April 13

*First and Third Class Passengers only.
†Second Class Saloon and Tourist Passengers only.
Apply J. H. Westray and Co., Ltd., 13a Leadenhall street, E.C. 3; or The Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., 122 (c. James, General Manager), 14 Cockspur street (1st floor), London, S.W. 1.

UNION SS. COY. OF NEW ZEALAND.
NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA,
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence VIA VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer.	Vancouver.	San Francisco
Aorangi	Nov. 12	Nov. 15
Tahiti	.....	.....
Niagara	Dec. 14	Nov. 30

†Canadian-Australasian line via Honolulu, Fiji and Auckland. ‡Calling at Tahiti, Rarotonga & Wellington.
Apply The Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency Ltd., (W. L. James, General Manager), Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand, 14 Cockspur street (1st floor), London, S.W. 1; or, for Vancouver Service, any Office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. ONE CLASS ONLY. AUSTRALIA, THE CAPE.
£21 and upwards to CAPE TOWN.
£37 and upwards to AUSTRALIA.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM LONDON:
BENDIGO..... Nov. 24 | BARRABOOL..... Dec. 22
BERRIMA..... Dec. 8 | BORDA..... Jan. 12
For particulars apply to Manager, P. & O. Service, 32 Lime street, London, E.C. 3; or to Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., 118 Grafton street; A. W. Hewett, 15 D'Olier street; and S. Graham Corbett, 18 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin; or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TO CANADA AND U.S.A.
QUEENSTOWN TO ST. JOHN, N.B.

Montnairn	Dec. 2	Montnairn	Feb. 19
Montroyal	Jan. 13	Metagama	March 4
LIVERPOOL TO ST. JOHN, N.B.			
Melita (Q)	Nov. 11	Montrose (G)	Nov. 25
Montclare (B)	Nov. 18	Montcalm (B)	Dec. 2
(B) Via Belfast.		(G) Via Greenock.	
(J) St. John, N.B. only.			
(Q) To Quebec and Montreal.			

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC.
Via CHERBOURG.

Empress of Australia	Nov. 12
Montnairn (Via Queenstown) (J)	Dec. 1
Empress of France (to New York)	Jan. 7
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.	
Melita ..... Nov. 12	Montrose (J) ....Nov. 26
JAPAN AND CHINA.	
SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.	
Empress of Asia	Dec. 10
NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.	
Via Canadian-Pacific and Canadian-Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.	
Niagara ..... Dec. 14	Aorangi ..... Jan. 11
When Travelling Carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.	

CRUISE TO WEST INDIES, S. AMERICA, S. & E. AFRICA,
By EMPRESS OF FRANCE.
From Southampton 7th January, 1928.
Write for Illustrated Brochure.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:
COBH (Queenstown).
BELFAST—41-43 Victoria street.
LIVERPOOL—Royal Liver Building, Pierhead.
SOUTHAMPTON—Canute road; or
Local Agents Everywhere.

FRENCH LINE. C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH, DIRECT TO NEW YORK IN SIX DAYS.

"PARIS"	Nov. 16
"ILE-DE-FRANCE"	Nov. 30

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, SPANISH MAIN and PANAMA.
Pellerin de Latouche....Dec. 8 | Flandre.....Jan. 2
WINTER CRUISES to the WEST INDIES.
Departures: DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY.
Cie Gen. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

The New Way to The New World.
IMPORTANT
SPECIAL FEATURE SAILINGS 1928.
COBH-BOSTON-NEW YORK.
will be announced shortly to introduce our augmented service.
Watch the sailings advertised.
S.s. GEORGE WASHINGTON,
S.s. AMERICA,
S.s. REPUBLIC.

COBH (QUEENSTOWN) to NEW YORK.
S.s. PRESIDENT HARDING.....Nov. 18th
S.s. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT...Dec. 4th
S.s. PRESIDENT HARDING.....Dec. 16th
S.s. REPUBLIC .....Dec. 30th
S.s. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT....Jan. 6th
Passengers holding Return Tickets must communicate with our local agent or office at least fourteen days before they embark.
UNITED STATES LINES
3 and 4 COLLEGE STREET, DUBLIN; Cobh (Queenstown), or nearest Agent.

THE 11 H.P. CLYNO FOR 1928
is reduced in price, and its improvements include a Radiator of new design, giving bolder appearance, an increased cooling area, and much improved outline to new type bonnet and scuttle. Option of Fabric or Coach Built bodies without extra charge.
TWO DOORS ON 2 SEATERS, 4 DOORS ON 4 SEATERS
2-Seater £194 10 0 4-Seater £214 10 0 Saloon £239 10 0
Distributors: LINCOLN AND NOLAN, LTD., 57 and 58 Lower Baggot St., Dublin.
'Phone 61942. Telegrams: "Lincolnan, Dublin."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
1927. No. 22. BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH
In the Matter of
THE DAIRY DISPOSAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
And in the Matter of
THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.
Notice is hereby given that a Petition was on the 28th day of October, 1927, presented to the High Court of Justice by the above-named Company to confirm the extension of objects of the said Company proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the said Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of August, 1927, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st day of August, 1927, and which Resolution is in the words and figures following:—
"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its Objects be altered by inserting in Clause 3 immediately after paragraph (f) the following new paragraph:—(f) (2) To purchase or otherwise acquire and take over, with the approval of the Minister for Lands and Agriculture, the whole or any part of the undertakings, property, assets, contracts and liabilities of any other Creamery or Dairy Companies or Societies, or of any person carrying on the business of a Creamery or Dairy Proprietor, and, with the like approval, to carry on, manage and conduct the business or businesses carried on by such Companies, Societies or persons, and to grant, sell, alienate, or otherwise deal with all or any of the real or personal property, assets, effects, contracts and liabilities of such Companies, Societies or person in such manner as the Minister for Lands and Agriculture shall think fit."
And Notice is hereby further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Meredith on the 21st day of November, 1927, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as creditor or shareholder, or otherwise desirous of opposing the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing personally or by counsel for that purpose. A Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Arthur Cox and Co., of 2 Stephen's Green, Dublin, on payment of the usual charge for the same.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1927.
A. COX and CO., Solicitors for the above-named Company, 42/43 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

IN THE COURT OF THE RAILWAY RATES TRIBUNAL.
RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.
Between
THE LONDON AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
THE LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY CO.
THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO., and
THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., Applicants;
And
ALL PERSONS AND COMPANIES WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, Respondents.
NOTICE is hereby given that the London and North-Eastern, London, Midland and Scottish, Great Western, and Southern Railway Companies have filed an application with the Court of the Railway Rates Tribunal for an Order that the classification of merchandise for conveyance by railway, as determined by the Classification Committee in accordance with Section 29 of the Railways Act, 1921, be altered to the extent and in the manner set forth on Pages 3 to 22, inclusive, of the print of the said proposed alterations filed with the application.
The said application may be inspected at the Office of the Registrar of the Court, 2 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C. 2, during office hours, or at the head offices of each respective company.
Copies of the said proposed alterations may be obtained from the Rates and Charges Committee, Solicitors Office, Euston Station, London, N.W. 1, price two shillings, post free.
Notice is further given that by an Order of the Registrar of the Court, dated the 8th day of November, 1927, it was directed that any company or person interested desiring to show cause why the granting of all or any of the said alterations must lodge a written notice of objection with the Registrar of the Court, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C. 2, on or before the 1st day of December, 1927.
Such notice must state the name and address of the person or persons desirous of being heard. It must be on foolscap size paper, single sheet, and must be signed by such person or persons, or his or their Solicitor or Parliamentary Agent.
The nature of the objection taken must be clearly and concisely stated, and, if more than one objection be taken in the case of any one, each objections must be set out on a separate sheet.
Six additional copies of the notice of objection must be lodged with the original.
Each original notice must be stamped with a 2/6 adhesive fee stamp, which can only be purchased at the Office of the Tribunal, or if sent by post, must be accompanied by postal order for 2/6, when a stamp will be affixed at the Office.
Notices which fail to comply with these instructions will not be filed.
(Signed) T. J. D. ATKINSON, Registrar.
To all concerned.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1927.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
JAMES O'CONNOR, late of 2 Clarence place, in the City of Cork, retired Hotel Proprietor, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 54, that the above-named James O'Connor, who died on the 12th day of May, 1927, by his Will, dated the 23rd day of November, 1924, appointed his three sons, Dr. John J. O'Connor, Henry J. O'Connor, and the Rev. Timothy F. O'Connor, his Executors, and by the said Will bequeathed the following charitable legacies, namely, the sum of one thousand pounds to his son, the Rev. Timothy F. O'Connor, for the celebration of Masses in public in a church in Ireland, for the repose of his soul and the souls of his wife and relatives, at the rate of twenty pounds per Mass; and the sum of one hundred pounds to his Executors for the celebration of Masses in public in a church in Ireland for his intentions.
And Notice is hereby further given that Probate of said Will was, on the 7th day of October, 1927, granted forth of the District Registry at Cork, of the High Court of Justice (Probate), Saorstat Eireann, to the said John J. O'Connor, Henry J. O'Connor, and Rev. Timothy F. O'Connor.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1927.
M. J. HORGAN and SONS, Solicitors for said Executors, 50 South Mall, Cork.
To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
MARY E. WILKINSON, late of "Clogherean," Howth, in the County of Dublin, Widow, Deceased.
All persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the estate of the above, who died on the 25th day of October, 1927, are hereby required to furnish full particulars of such claims (in writing) to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1927.
HUNTER and BURLAND, Solicitors, 11 Dame street, Dublin.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
In addition to the Main Hospital in James's street, the Governors have Branch Establishments at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan, standing in a Demesne of 200 acres, and provided with every facility for the Curative Treatment of Mental Cases.
The Mansion at St. Edmundsbury has been adapted for the treatment of Ladies, and a Villa specially built to accommodate a limited number of Gentlemen.
Urgent Cases can be admitted to the Hospital on application to the Medical Superintendent.
For further particulars, Forms, etc., apply to THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

MONEY.
CASH ACCOMMODATION BY POST FROM £50 to £5,000.
On Note of Hand alone. Without any Security, to Ladies and Gentlemen. Strictly Private. No Charge whatever madeif the Loan is not granted.
Full information will be supplied gratis and post free.
APPLY BY LETTER ONLY.
SECRETARY:
THE CITY AND COUNTY PRIVATE FINANCE CO., LTD.,
63 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

MONEY TO LEND.
£10 to £300.
BY POST, STRICTLY PRIVATE, WITHOUT INTERVIEW. IMMEDIATE ADVANCES.
To Ladies or Gentlemen simply on their own signatures only. On mutually agreed terms. No preliminary charges. Post-dated cheques cashed. Loans on reversions and expectations under Wills. Write or call
M. HART,
THE MIDLAND DISCOUNT CO., LTD.,
9 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

BELFAST READERS.
The Irish Times is due to arrive in Belfast at 9.10 a.m. If it is not delivered within a reasonable time please communicate with our Branch Office, 130 Royal Avenue.

Great Care is taken that Advertisements in all parts of this paper Appear Correctly; but no Liability is taken for any Error in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement, No Matter where or by Whom Accepted.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.
(PREPAID).
12 Words or under, 1/-.
Every Succeeding Word One Penny.
4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3
[This Concession does not apply to Advertisements set in display form or placed contrary to our classification.]
Box Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for at Head Office, or, if they are to be sent by post or called for at any Branch Office, as four words. Postage extra. Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.
Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.
As letters addressed to initials or to Christian or fictitious names at a Post Office will not be dealt with, but immediately sent to Dead Letter Office. Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.
TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS 1/- PER LINE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.
ORIGINAL Testimonials should not be enclosed with Replies to Advertisements.
24/11 28.

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone Nos. 5036—5037.
BRANCH OFFICES:
RATHMINES—Castlewood Avenue.
'Phone—Rathmines 951
BELFAST—139 Royal Avenue ..... 'Phone 1787
CORK—33 Marlboro' Street..... 'Phone 1064
LONDON—59 Fleet Street, E.C. 4...Central 4350
MANCHESTER—24 Market Place..... City 3084

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, Tuesday, 8th November, Gold Signet Ring, engraved scene and inscription, either at Lansdowne Road Station or in third class carriage to Westland Row, 9.20 a.m.; reward.—11 Westbourne avenue, Sandymount.
LOST, between Glenageary Station and East Pier, Dun Laoghaire, via railway pathway and People's Garden on Wednesday, November 9th, Lady's Gold Wristlet Watch, on black ribbon band, maker Benson's. Reward if returned Beattie, 3 Claremont Villas, Sandymount. 10 B
REWARD for return Gold Expanding Bracelet lost, 17th inst., between Dalkey and Pembroke, 17th, 18th. Address "Z 30486, Bracelet," this office. 8 D
TABBY Cat Strayed from Oaklands, Serpentine avenue, between Tuesday, 8th, and Thursday, 10th. Anyone returning him to above address will be rewarded.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TYRONE COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY ANALYST WANTED.
The above Council will, at their meeting to be held in the Courthouse, Omagh, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1927, receive and consider applications for the position of County Analyst at an inclusive salary of £170 per annum.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, N.I.
The person appointed will be required to give one month's notice in writing of his intention to resign the office, such notice to commence from the date upon which his resignation may be accepted by the County Council.
Applications, accompanied by evidence of qualification for the office, will be received by me up to the 2nd December, 1927.
By Order, C. B. HILL,
Acting Secretary.
Courthouse, Omagh, 9th November, 1927.

KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL
The above Council requires the services of a Caretaker and Messenger for the County Hall, Tralee.
The wages paid to the person appointed to these two positions shall be £3 per week, together with free light and fuel for the purposes of the office, or as prescribed by the County Council, and may be had on application to the undersigned.
Applicants must satisfy the Council as to their competence to do the work required.
Application, accompanied by testimonials and references, should reach the undersigned not later than 11 o'clock a.m. on the 24th November, 1927.
L. O'CUINLAIN,
Runaidhe.
County Council Chambers, the Courthouse, Tralee, 5th November, 1927. 7 X

ALL seeking Employment, domestic, otherwise, invited to apply Matron, Registry, "Irish Times." 5 F
AN ideal Dancing Partner.—See the "Weekly Irish Times" To-day. Price twopence. 8 F
BOOKKEEPER—Experienced young Lady wanted, typist, shorthand; send copies references, salary expected, etc. Address "Z 3150, Bookkeeper," this office. 10 B
CHINA and Japan—The "Irish Times" Map, in Colours, now on Sale, price 6d., post free 8d., from Head Office, 31 Westmoreland street, Dublin, and Branch Offices, 35 Marlborough street, Cork, and 159 Royal avenue, Belfast. 7
CHARACTERS of Men and Women delineated accurately in the "Weekly Irish Times." On sale to-day. Price twopence. 8 F
FAMILY Wireless Circuit for Winter.—See the "Weekly Irish Times" To-day. Price twopence. 8 F
KILKENNY Lady wants refined Protestant little girl, Country Help, light duties; £14. Address "Z 3127, Girl," this office. 10 B
LADY Carnivora Wanted to Sell Stainless Cutlery, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods and Electric Light Bulbs to private householders.—N 1967, this office. 10 F
MILLINER—Competent Milliner Wanted, accustomed to good class work and able to copy models. Apply to Milliery Department, Robert and Co., Ltd., 83-85 Grafton street. 9 E
MOODS and Modes of Eve illustrated in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. 8 F
REQUIRED, Lady, age 25-28, as Cashier for Office; to give full particulars, experience and qualifications. Apply N 1886, this office. 9 A
REFINED young girl, Mother's Help, light duties, one little girl—13 Sandford terrace, Clonskea, after 6. 7 E
RIBBONS and Laces—Wanted, Senior Assistant, Lady or Gent. Apply, with copies of references, experience, etc., to John McBirney and Co., Ltd., Limerick. 10 A
START a Business in Drapery, etc., from £1 upwards. Special attention to widows and beginners. Save living. Write for advice and list.—H. Lemuel, Ltd., 1 to 143 Roundditch, London, E.1.
SEXTON required, Fontstown Church; house, large garden, return for duties.—Campion, Ballytore. 9 A
"THE Dangerous Game," a thrilling serial, appears in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 8 F
USEFUL Help, all household duties, bungalow, two in family; £18; Clontarf.—N 1671, this office. 7 E
VACANCY exists in good provincial town for a thoroughly competent Assistant for Grocery and Provision Business; good practical knowledge of bacon counter essential. Address, in the first instance, stating experience, salary expected, and enclose copies of references. "Z 3154, Assistant," this office. 10 F
WANTED, smart, educated Youth, serve three years Motor Trade; fee, returned first year. Address "Z 3025, Youth," this office. 7 E
WANTED, superior young Girl or Mother's Help, to take girl of 3 out daily; no Sundays; must be highly recommended; enclose copies reference; Ranelagh district.—N 1668, this office. 7 E
WANTED, Woodworking Machinist, expert spindle hand, used to high class Church Furniture work. Hearne and Co., Limited, Church Furnishers, Waterford. 8 E
WANTED, well educated Youth, about sixteen, for city Office. Replies N 1700, this office. 7 E
WANTED, Housekeeper General, Protestant, Meath; small dairy, poultry; age, salary, copies references. Address "Z 3105, Housekeeper," this office. 9 A
WANTED immediately, a capable Companion Help for old lady in the country. Address "Z 3098, Help," this office. 8 A
WANTED, end of next month, a capable, refined young Girl (R.C.) as Mother's Help to two in family and child four years; small seaside town, North of Ireland; must be willing to help with all housework, needlework, etc. Address, giving full particulars, "Z 3089, Mother's Help," this office. 9 F

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

REPAIR Shop second to none for efficiency and low prices is maintained at 57 and 58 Lower Gt. Britain street, Dublin, by Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., Contractor for Sunbeam, Austin, and Clyno Cars. 7 F

ANSALDO AND RHODE CARS All Models in Stock R. ROGERS, 42-3 South King street, Dublin. 7 F

SEE D. COX LEINSTER MOTOR WORKS, 100 PEARSE STREET (late Great Brunswick street), DUBLIN. 'Phone 3770.

SECONDHAND CARS FOR SALE.
CLYNO 2-seater, unused, with maker's guarantee £170
MORRIS COWLEY 2-Seater (6,000 miles) £130
CLYNO 2-Seater, small mileage £130
STANDARD 4-Seater, overhauled, good tyres £120
PEUGEOT 6 h.p. 4-Seater £95
CITROEN 2-Seater, overhauled, new tyres £70
CITROEN 2-Seater, unmarked £70
DODGE 5-Seater Touring Car £15
All the above are guaranteed in good running order and condition.

SPECIAL SECONDHAND BARGAINS

16 HEO PULLMAN, 25 seat, Mitchell body, lacquer red, painted blue, 32 x 6 Twins £650
25 REO MAJOR, 20 seat, Eaton body, painted red, red leather cloth upholstered, twin rears £500
25 REO 14 SEAT EATON CHARABANC, painted dark red, upholstered red leather cloth, 32 x 6 twins £250
25 REO 14 SEAT EATON BUS, painted dark red, upholstered grey leather cloth, 32 x 6 twins £275
1925 REO 14 SEAT BUS, re-painted and overhauled, nice condition, 32 x 6 twins £250
1922 W. and G. 2 TON CHASSIS, in good condition £75

MALCOLM BRECHIN AND COMPANY,
161 MILLERFIELD ROAD,
DALMARNOCK, GLASGOW.
Telegrams: "Electrive," Glasgow. 'Phone: Central, 894. 7 X

A 10 h.p. Swift Saloon, 1926, in good order; a perfect satisfactory car. Apply N 1898, this office. 8 E

ARMSTRONG Siddeley 14 Saloon, late 1925, in excellent condition, privately owned, fully insured and taxed; £300.—Hold and Kaighan, 10 Upper Dominick street. 9 A

EXCHANGE 1922 Chevrolet, perfect order, taxed, for car h.p. suitable.—Dublin Motor Sales, 27 Upper Sackville street. 7 F

FOR Sale, 1927 Clyno Royal Saloon, February, insured February, taxed December; perfect condition; price £195.—18, Wilton Terrace, Ringsend. 7 F

FOR Sale, 2.5 Seater Coupe, dickey, good condition, all lights, self starter; nice reliable car; £75.—1784, Offley. 9 F

FOR Sale, privately owned, 15 h.p. late 1924 Hotchkiss, 4 speeds, special two seater, with dickey seat, 5 detachable wire wheels, electric light and starter, mechanical tyre pump on engine, three tons in beautiful condition, as new, run 11,000 miles, full to end of year; any trial given or appointment kept.—Apply T. J. Dunne and Co., Motor Agents, Naas. 9 F

FOR Sale, Overland Whippet, 1926, in good condition; £200.—Apply T. J. Dunne and Co., Motor Agents, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. 7 F

FOR Sale, Chevrolet Car, 1925, good condition, owner driven.—5 Rostrevor road, Rathmines. 8 F

FOR Sale, 1925 Peugeot Saloon Two Seater, perfect reasonable offer.—Apply N 1865, this office. 8 F

FOR Sale, Ford Sedan, newly painted and overhauled, perfect condition; £110 cash; £20 nearest offer.—Asher Address 7 Z 3085, Sunday's this office. 9 E

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

WANTED, experienced Chauffeur and General Man for private owner, in provincial town. Address with references, to "Z 5028, Chauffeur" this office. 7 E

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic wants post; city experienced; willing to do other additional work. Apply E 1436, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork. 8 C

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

FIRST Class Flat Street Taxi for Sale, working daily. Price moderate. Seen by appointment. Tipple, Thomas lane, rear Gresham Hotel. 10 C

FOR Sale, Talbot Car, 1924, 8 h.p. Address "Z 3152, Talbot," this office. 9 A

MORRIS Cowley, 1926; £140; no offers; perfect.—Cowley, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 9 E

MOTOR House Re-Covered, Curtains, Cushions, and Cushions.—Harris, 11 South King street. 6 A

NEW Renault Car for sale, never used, won in Sunny Smile Competition; first £150 secures; seen Dublin.—Mr. Hughes, Broad street, Waterford. 8 F

TWO Seater Motor dewitt, dickey seat, 10 h.p., recently overhauled; owner going away. What offers? Seen at Meath Bungalow, Meath road, Bray, any time. 9 A

6 CYL. Buick, 1924-5 2 Seater, in first class mechanical order, tyres practically new, roomy and very attractive body, with dicker, lighting and starting; £95 to immediate purchaser. Address "Z 3070, this office. 9 E

1924 ROVER Light, cheap. Can be seen at 75 Sandymount road. 7 F

1925 14 H.P. Crossley 4 door Saloon. De Luxe, four wheel brakes, paintwork and mechanical condition perfect, fully equipped and up to date, small mileage.—Z 1947, this office. 9 A

1926 CLEVELAND 6 Cylinder Touring Car, one shot lubricating system, perfect condition; on Saturday after 2.—Bellevue House, Station road, Sutton. 10 F

£35—STELLITE Two Seater, Bosch magneto, small mileage, nice condition.—Campion, Ballytore. 9 E

MOTOR CYCLES.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman & Trenbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts); new careers. 7 E

NORTONS.—A new 1927 4.50 O.H.V. Models at clearance prices.—J. J. Kelly, 27 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 7 F

TRIUMPH, 3½, new this year, excellent condition; £45; owner buying car.—N 1698, this office. 9 E

4½ HORSE Power Triumph Motor Cycle, Model S.D., electric light, speedometer, taxed and insured to end year.—Cole, Mountpelier, Leix. 7 E

346 C.C. Royal Enfield, three speed, e.k.s., accessories, perfect order; £25. Seen 146 Rathgar road. 10 F

WANTED.

DOUGLAS, 2½, late make, Wanted, 1926 or 1927; state particulars, lowest price, and where seen. Address "Z 3115, Motor Cycle," this office. 9 E

WANTED, 6-8 h.p. Rear Hub Wheel, clutch, e.k.s., sound condition; Sturmey, Harmon or other good make. Address "Z 3048, Gears," this office. 7 E

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

WANTED.

TON Truck or Crossley Tender, P.M.O., Wanted; must be cheap.—P 37, this office. 9 E

WANTED, Ford One Ton Truck; state price, year, etc., to P 30, this office. 9 E

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND REPAIRS.

GARAGE to Let. Apply 4 Wellington road. 9 E

GARAGE, private Lock-up.—148 Leinster road. 10 B

PRIVATE Car, Trader, Lorries, etc., any period; moderate rates.—X 1738, this office. 8 F

BICYCLES.

AGENTS for all leading makes of Cycles; cash or easy payments.—Kelly, 27 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 7 F

B.S.A. from £25 cash or 10/6 weekly.—J. Woods, Westland Row. 12 28

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR, Gardener, Groom; married, no family; highly recommended.—Box B.L., Lonergan, N.C.B. 8 A

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur, Protestant, disengaged; good, careful driver; 11 years' experience; do all repairs; can wait table, cook, plate cleaner; wife a cook; excellent testimonials. Address "Z 3114, Chauffeur," this office. 8 A

STANDARD CARS

The "9" Saloon, a Car of Elegance and Luxury, for £256

9 h.p. 4 cylinder engine, half elliptic springing all round, 12 volt lighting and starting, adjustable front seat.

50 Miles Per Hour. *40 Miles Per Gallon.*

Distributors— R. W. ARCHER & CO., 65 LOWER MOUNT STREET, DUBLIN.

WOLSELEY

The most wonderful VALUE in a first-class British Car.
11/22 h.p. 2 and 4 Seaters, £250. Saloons de luxe, £300.

Equipment includes:—Black folding hood, hood cover, rigid all-weather curtains, sloping adjustable windscreen; electric starting and lighting outfit (5 lamps), dimmer switch; spare wheel, with tyre, spare wheel carrier, speedometer, clock (8 day), valances, licence holder, driving mirror, windscreen ash tray, screen wire shelf in dashboard, petrol gauge, electric horn, bulb horn, two fibre mats (open cars), spring gaiters, luggage grille, number plates, tool kit, silk blind to rear light (saloon).

GRAFTON MOTOR CO., Grafton St., DUBLIN

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY.

DUBLIN (2RN) 319.1 Metres.

1.30-2.0—Weather Report and Gramaphone Record Recital. 5.0—Gramaphone Record Recital. 6.15—Uair i dTir na nOg: Cathal MacGarvey, Ronee Flynn, Eileen Crowe (serial concluded). 7.0—Gramaphone Record Recital. 7.30—Talk: Gardening: G. O Sherrard. 7.45—Poetry Recital: May Pitchford. 8.0—Waverley Quartet: "Because" (d'Hardelot); "Bye Lo Land" (Massey); "Three for Jack (Squire); "Ise gjome back to Dixie" (C. A. White); "An Evening Lullaby" (W. Shaw). 8.20—Elizabeth Young and Norman Reddin: Scenes from "The Merchant of Venice" (shakespeare). 8.40—Station Orchestra: Minor Offerings from the Masters: (a) Gavotte and Musette (Bach); (b) Berenice Minuet (Handel); (c) Serenade from Quatuor (Haydn); (d) Turkish March (Mozart); (e) Danse Antique (Beethoven). 9.10—M. Fitzsimons (contralto): "Wild Rose" (H. E. Rooney); "Sea Lullaby" (R. Eden); "A mhile gradh le mile la" (M Fox); "A Eire gaibh stiana" (Herdebeck). 9.20—Rhoda Coghill (piano): Sonata in B flat Minor, Op. 35 (Chopin). 9.40—Dr. C. Scally and Company: Sketch, "Three Characters in Search of a Theatre" (C. Scally). 10.0—A. Meikle (War Pipes), March: "The Bugle Horn"; Strathspey, "The Back of the Change House"; Reel, "The Kilt is my Delight"; March, "Leaving Glenurquhart"; Strathspey, "Balmoral Castle"; Reel, "The Sheep Wife." 10.10—Station Orchestra: Irish Suite (W. Boyer, L.T.C.L.). 10.30—Weather Forecast.

ARMISTICE DAY PROGRAMMES

LONDON (2LO)- 361.4 Metres (830 Kc.) and DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,604.3 Metres (187 Kc.).

10.45 a.m.—(Daventry only)—Greenwich Time and Weather. 10.46—Big Ben.

10.48—A "Two Minutes' Silence" Service, relayed this London and Daventry from Canterbury Cathedral. An address by Archdeacon J. V. Macmillan. Prayer. Hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." A Reading from Revelation. Address. The Two Minutes' Silence. The Last Post. Reveille. Hymn, "O Valiant Hearts, who' recruiting came." The Lord's Prayer. A Thanksgiving. A Prayer for Remembrance. A Prayer for Fellowship. The National Anthem. The Blessing. 11.15-11.30—Short Armistice Day Address to Schools. 11.35 approx. (Daventry only) —Daventry Quartet and Elsie Wynn (contralto). 12.0—Last Post and Reveille (Buglers). 12.2—Percy Mather (pianoforte). 12.30—An Organ Recital by Charles F. Waters, Organist and Director of the Choir, St. Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow. 1.0—Relay of the Service from St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. 1.0-2.0—Orchestra Colombo. 3.0—Empire History and Geography: Prof. J. R. Ainsworth Davis: "History." Mr. Stephen Gwynn: "Geography." 3.25—Music. 3.30—Sir Ernest Gray: "How Reading and Writing Began." 3.45—Music. 3.50—Rocket Talk to Children: Commander Hibbert Kinsey (violin), Anthony Pini (violoncello), Olive Bloom (pianoforte). 4.45—Music. 5.0—Mr. Basil Maine: "Next Week's Broadcast Music." 5.15 - Children's Hour: "Looking Backward" (being the Story of 1914-1918, retold in five short dialogues). 6.0—Relay of the Wireless Symphony and the Daventry Quartet). 6.0—Mr. Percy Scholes: the B.B.C. Music Critic. 6.15—Frank Westfield's Orchestra, Jessie Matthews, Sam Browne and Co. 6.30—News. 6.45—Frank Westfield's Orchestra (continued). 7.0 - Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, C.B.—Chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission: "Their Name Liveth for Evermore." 7.15—An Armistice Day Service, from St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The Band of the Coldstream Guards. Order of Service:—The National Anthem; Prayer; Hymn, "O Valiant Hearts"; Prayer; Short Address; Hymn, "For All the Saints"; Hymn, "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross"; Prayers; Last Post and Short Prayer; Reveille; Hymn, "For Those in Peril on the Sea"; Prayer; Collect; Hymn, "Praise, my Soul, the King of Heaven"; The Hallelujah Chorus; Blessing.

8.0—Armistice Day Symphony Concert, relayed to London and Daventry Experimental from the Queen's Hall: Dorothy Silk, Stiles Allen, Astra Desmond, Tudor Davies, Harold Williams, The National Chorus (Chorus Master, Stanford Robinson). The National Symphony Orchestra (principal 1st Violins, H. Wynn Reeve and S. Kneale Kelley), under the direction of Sir Edward Elgar, O.M. and Sir Henry J. Wood. "God Save the King"; "The Last Post" (Stanford); Meditation, "Lux Christi" (Elgar); "The Glories of our Blood and State" (Parry). "Pericles" Funeral Oration (spoken by Lord Balfour); Dead March (Chopin). Interval. Dorothy Silk, "The Spirit of England" (Elgar). "Let us now praise famous men" (spoken by General Sir Ian Hamilton). Finale, Symphony in D Minor, No. 9 (Beethoven).

9.0-10.0 (Daventry only) — A Remembrance Festival, under the auspices of the *Daily Express*, relayed from the Royal Albert Hall; Community Singing, led by Men, conducted by T. P. Ratcliff; "Pack Up Your Troubles," "Blighty," "Hello-Hello," "If the Sergeant Drinks Your Rum," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Who Killed Cock Robin?" "Where Are the Boys of the Old Brigade?" "Are We Downhearted?" "Mother, Where's Father?" "Where the Only Girl in the World," "Soldiers of the King," "Tipperary," "Pack Up Your Troubles." 8.45—Fifes and Drums of the Grenadier Guards. 8.55 — Community Singing: "For Reason Why," "Sister Susie," "Long, Long Trail," "John Brown's Body," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Tipperary." 9.25—The Pipes and Drums of the Scots Guards. 9.32—The "Last Post," sounded by trumpeters of the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards Blue, and 10th Royal Hussars. Reveille. Buglers of the Scots Guards. "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," sung. 9.42—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.: Address. 9.50—"God Bless Our Sailors and Soldiers." 9.58—Prayer. "God Save the King."

9.0—London Weather and News. 9.15-10.30—Armistice Day National Concert (continued). 10.0 (Daventry only)—Shipping Forecast. 10.12 (Daventry only)—Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte).

DAVENTRY EXPERIMENTAL (5GB)—491.8 Metres (610 Kc.).

10.45—Big Ben. 10.45-11.15—Armistice Day Service (see London programme). 3.0—Chamber Music: Dorothy Bacon (soprano), Cuthbert Smith (baritone), The Eolian Players, Joseph Slater (flute), Antonio Brosa (violin), Rebecca Clarke (viola), Gaston Dubois (violoncello). 5.45—Children's. 6.30—Greenwich Time, Weather, and News. 6.45—The Roosters' Concert Party. 7.15—A Sonata Recital, from Birmingham: Geoffrey Corner-Morris (pianoforte), Marjorie Hayward (violin). 8.0—Armistice Day National Concert (from London). 9.0—Weather and News Bulletin. 9.30—Armistice Day National Concert (continued).

BOURNEMOUTH (6BM)—328.1 Metres. (920 Kc.)

10.45, 11.30, 3.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 6.0-10.50—From London.

CARDIFF (5WA)—353 Metres (850 Kc.).

10.45, 1.0, 3.0—London Programme. 4.45—Mr. A. Wilkinson: "Current Week's Broadcasts Yesterday and To-day." 5.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 6.0-10.30—From London.

MANCHESTER (2ZY)—384.6 Metres. (780 Kc.)

10.45—Armistice Day Service and Ceremony (relayed from Albert Square). Assembling of troops. Arrival of the Lord Mayor of Manchester. The Two Minutes' Silence. Last Post, Reveille. Service, led by the Bishop of Manchester. 11.30—March Past. 3.0—Solo Piano Recital. 3.25—London Programme. 3.45—Ernest Kenny (baritone). 3.55 Broadcast to Schools. 4.20—"The Immortal Legions" (Elgar). A quartet for soprano, contralto, tenor and bass. The Clarendon Quartet. Station Orchestra. 5.0—London Programme. 5.15 —Children. 6.0-10.30—From London.

NEWCASTLE (5NO)—312.5 Metres. (960 Kc.).

10.45, 11.15, 3.0—London Programme (relayed from Daventry). 5.15—Children. 6.0-10.20—From London.

LIVERPOOL (6LV)—297 Metres. (1,010 Kc.)

10.45, 11.15, 12.0, 3.0—London Programme. 3.15—Broadcast to Schools. 3.45—Gladys Scollick (pianoforte). Music by Rachmaninov. 4.0—"Popping the Remembrance." A sequel to Armistice Day, by Hilda Williams, read by Philip Herbert. 4.5—Chamber Music. 4.30—Mr. Charles W. Budding: "Extracts from a Salonika Diary." 4.45—Chamber Music (continued). 5.0—London Programme. 5.50—Doris Gambell (soprano). Songs by Mendelssohn. 6.0-10.30—From London.

GLASGOW (5SC) 405.4 Metres (740 Kc.).

10.45—From London. 11.15-11.30—Relayed from Daventry. 12.0-1.0—Gramaphone Records. 3.15—Broadcast to Schools. 3.55—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 5.55—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 6.15—Song Recital by Reginald Talbot (baritone). 6.30—From London. 6.45—From Edinburgh. 6.50-10.30—From London.

BELFAST (2BE)— 306.1 Metres (980 Kc.).

10.45, 1.0, 3.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 6.0—London Programme. 6.15—Organ Recital by Fitzroy Page (relayed from the Classic Cinema). 6.30-10.30—From London.

A COSTLY SCHEME.

It was reported at the monthly meeting of the Dungannon Education Committee that technical education for the district was costing £2,000 per annum.

Mrs. Thornberry said that it would be much cheaper to send the pupils to the Belfast Technical School.

Mrs. Stevenson, J.P., said that they certainly were not getting value for their money.

A special committee was appointed to inquire into the whole matter.

An estimate for the erection of a primary school at Lisfern, at a total cost (including furnishing) of £2,866 was approved.

A GALWAY APPOINTMENT.

Because of her lack of knowledge of the Irish language, the Ministry for Local Government has intimated to the County Galway Homes Committee their refusal to sanction the appointment of Miss McQuinn as Home Assistance Officer for the Oughterard district.

The Committee requested the Ministry to allow Miss McQuinn six months to acquire a knowledge of Irish.

ROTUNDA HOSPITAL.

The annual charter meeting of the Board of Governors of the Rotunda Hospital was held on Friday, the 4th inst. Sir William J. Smyly, M.D., presided. Also present were:—Mr. Alexander B. Orr, the Rev. Canon R. H. Lewis-Crosby, Mr. Richard P. Pim, Alderman J. Hubbard Clark, J.P.; Mr. H. C. Neill-Watson, Dr. Gibbon FitzGibbon, and Dr. Bethel Solomons, Master. His Grace the Lord Primate, Dr. T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, Sir William de C. Wheeler, M.D., and Mr. C. E. Riley regretted they were unable to attend.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board and of the House Committee were read and signed.

The Secretary having reported the death of the Earl of Iveagh, it was unanimously resolved that "The Board of Governors wish to place on record their deep sense of the loss which the hospital and the country at large have sustained in the decease of the Right Hon. Earl of Iveagh. He constantly evinced an interest in the hospital, and contributed annually to its funds."

In accordance with the terms of the Charter, Section xi., the Board proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing year, when, on the motion of Alderman J. Hubbard Clark, seconded by the Rev. Canon Lewis-Crosby, it was resolved that the six existing Vice-Presidents be re-elected and the House Committee constituted as follows:—Vice-Presidents—Sir William J. Smyly, M.D.; The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Shaw, Bart., K.C.; Sir William Goulding, Bart., C.B.E.; George Jacob, Esq., J.P.; Alexander D. Orr, Esq.; C. Ernest Hastings Tweedy, Esq., M.D. House Committee—1, Alexander D. Orr, Esq.; 2, P. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.; 3, Richard P. Pim, Esq.; 4, William C. Boydell, Esq.; 5, George Birney, Esq.; 6, H. C. Neill-Watson, Esq.; 7, Alderman J. Hubbard Clark; 8, Sir William J. Smyly, M.D.; 9, E. Hastings Tweedy, Esq., F.R.C.P.I.; 10, Gibbon FitzGibbon, Esq., M.D.; 11, Bethel Solomons, Esq., M.D., Master. The existing auditors of the hospital were re-elected. The following were unanimously elected as new Governors:—Mr. Edwin M. Solomons and Mr. J. W. Craig.

The Master having reported the expiration of Dr. Ninian Falkiner's term as Assistant Master, Dr. Arthur Brown was elected as his successor. It was proposed by the Master, seconded by Dr. Gibbon FitzGibbon, and resolved:—"That the warm thanks of the Board of Governors of the Rotunda Hospital are hereby unanimously voted to Dr. Ninian McI. Falkiner for his valuable services as Assistant to the Master during the past three years. The Governors have in the interests of the seal, conspicuous ability and consideration which have characterised his tenure of this responsible position, and which have contributed markedly to the welfare of the patients and the prestige of the hospital The Board cordially wish him a prosperous career and future."

Dr. Walter C. Stevenson was appointed Radium Consultant to the hospital.

After the transaction of ordinary and routine business the Board adjourned.

The Governors again make a special appeal to the public for contributions towards defraying the heavy cost of repairing the dome of the hospital, which was seriously damaged during a gale in February last. This unusual expense is greatly taxing the resources of the hospital at a time when the increase in the number of patients admitted to the maternity and gynecological wards is considerable.

During the year ended 31st March, 1927, 2,224 maternity and 300 gynecological patients were admitted, as against 2,031 maternity and 411 gynecological last year.

The Governors tender their warmest thanks for the undermentioned subscriptions and donations. Further sums will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Secretary.

Messrs. Anderson, Stanford and Ridgeway, £1 1/-; S. J. Hosford, Esq., £1 1/-; Messrs. Boileau and Boyd, £1; Messrs. Williams and Woods, £1; Messrs. Fannin and Co., £2 2/-; Captain Ronald Watling, £5; John Halligan, Esq., £2 2/-; Messrs. Knowles and Son, £1 1/-; Messrs. Baker, Wardell and Co., £1; William P. Geoghegan, Esq., £1; Professor J. Bronte Gatenby, £5; Lord Iveagh, £5; Archbishop of Dublin, £1; Messrs. J. and C. Nichols, 10/-; Messrs. Hugh Moore and Alexanders, £1 1/-; Messrs. Brooks, Thomas and Co., £1; Messrs. James Gibson and Co., £2 2/-; Dr. Gillman Moorhead, £5; Dublin Port and Docks Board, £5; Messrs. Low Murray and Simms, £2 2/-; E. J. Beaumont Nesbitt, Esq., H.M.L., £10; George Birney, Esq., £5; Messrs. A. Thom and Co., Ltd., £1; Messrs. Andrews and Co., £1 1/-; Charles Eason, Esq., 10/6; Miss La Touche, £1; Miss Robertson, £1; Dr. T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, £2 2/-; Messrs. Low Murray and Simms, £2 2/-; Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson and Co., £1; Mrs. Toler Aylward, £5; Messrs. West and Son, £1 1/-; Messrs. John Jameson and Son, £5; R. Blair White, Esq., £1; Messrs. Switzer and Co., £1; Messrs. Dockrell and Co., £1; Messrs. Bewley and Draper, £2; Messrs. Rolands, Ltd., £2 2/-; Major Vincent, 5/-; Harold's Cross Laundry Co., £1 1/-; the Hibernian Bank, Ltd., £2 2/-; Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., £1 1/-; Messrs. Pim Bros., Ltd., £1 1/-; Messrs. McDonogh and Co., £1 1/-; Messrs. Hamilton, Long, and Co., £1; George N. Jacob, Esq., £5; Messrs. Walpole Bros., £1; Messrs. E. Lee, Esq., £5; Messrs. Hodges and Figgis, £2 2/-; Messrs. William Bolton and Co., 10/-; Messrs. Maguire and Gatchell, £1; Messrs. Robert Smyth and Sons, £1 1/-; Messrs. Donnelly Sons, and Co., £2 2/-; Sir William Wheeler, M.D., £5; Dublin United Tramways Co., £5; Messrs. W and A. Gilbey, £2 2/-; Miss H. Smith, 10/-; Miss Lumsden, £5; Messrs. McBirney and Co., £1; Messrs. Millar and Co., £1; Rev. Canon Lewis-Crosby, £5; Mrs. T. St. Laughlin, £2; Messrs. A. and E. Thwaites, £1; Mrs. R. Goodbody, £1; Professor E. H. Alton, Esq., £5; Messrs. Keatinge and Sons, £1; Messrs. Pringle Bros., 5/-; Mrs. Longworth Dames, £2 2/-; J. J. Byrne, Esq., £1 1/-; Dr. F. S. Bourke, £1; Messrs. Millar and Beatty, £5 5/-; G.N.R. Co., £5; Mrs. Scott (Aspect Chapter), 10/-; Peter Holland, Esq., £1; Lieut.-Colonel Tottenham (per Commissioners of Charities), £1; H. C. Barker, Esq., £2; Alderman J. Hubbard Clark, £5; Mrs. French, £2; John Donohue, Esq., £3 3/-; Miss Massey, £1; Messrs. Millar and Symes, £2 2/-; Messrs. A. Guinness, Son, and Co., £62; Peter Holland, Esq., £1; G. S. B. Mack Esq., £5 5/-; Charteris Estate (per A. G. Culme Seymour, Esq.), £5; Major-General Lord Playfair, £1 1/-; Mrs. Ellen Armitage, £1 1/-; Earl of Westmeath, £2 2/-; Alexander D. Orr, Esq., £5 5/-.

The following sums have been received towards cost of installing X-Ray apparatus:—

Dublin and District British Red Cross Society, £100; Patient (per Master), £5; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Marsh, £12 10/-; Mr. and Mrs. H. Shell, £100; Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Norris, £5.

MASTER'S SPECIAL APPEAL.

Donations received in response to Master's Appeal:—

L. Abrahamson, Esq., M.D., £10 10/-; J. J. Bradlaw Esq., £1 1/-; M. Baker, Esq., £1 1/-; Messrs. Bewley and Draper, £1 1/-; Mrs. E. Barron, £1 1/-; M. Buckhaltier, Esq., £1 1/-; William Berman, Esq., £1 1/-; M. Boland, Esq., £5; E. Buckhalter, Esq., £1; Mrs. and Mrs. D. C. Norris, £5; Alfred E. Cowan, Esq., L.D.S., £5 5/-; H. Cowan, Esq., £1 1/-; Mrs. Max Coleman, £2 2/-; Mrs. J. Cowan, 10/-; Mrs. Max Coleman, £2 2/-; Mrs. J. Cowan, 10/-; Mrs. M. Calmanson, 10/6; A. Elkinson, Esq., £2 2/-; J. Ellis, Esq., £3 3/-; B. Eppel Esq., 10/6; Freedman Bros., £1 1/-; Mrs. M. Buckhaltier, Esq., £1 1/-; William Berman, Esq., £1 1/-; M. Boland, Esq., £5; E. Buckhalter, Esq., £1; Mrs. and Mrs. D. C. Norris, £5; Alfred E. Cowan, Esq., L.D.S., £5 5/-; H. Cowan, Esq., £1 1/-; Mrs. Max Coleman, £2 2/-; Mrs. J. Cowan, 10/-; Mrs. Max Coleman, £2 2/-; Mrs. J. Cowan, 10/-; Mrs. M. Calmanson, 10/6; A. Elkinson, Esq., £2 2/-; J. Ellis, Esq., £3 3/-; B. Eppel Esq., 10/6; Freedman Bros., £1 1/-; Mrs. M. Buckhaltier, Esq., £1 1/-; William Berman, Esq., £1 1/-; M. Boland, Esq., £5; E. Buckhalter, Esq., £1; Mrs. and Mrs. D. C. Norris, £5; Alfred E. Cowan, Esq., L.D.S., £5 5/-; H. Cowan, Esq., £1 1

"For the Blood is the Life."

A Portrait of Mrs Florence Bigm.H

whose mother writes:

"When eleven years old my daughter Florence had Severe Eczema on her face, arms and legs. The doctor to whom I took her gave her medicine, and I bathed the sore places with a solution of Sulphur, using all kinds of soap, but with no good results. She attended Hospital for three years and had the Sun Treatment for six months, but still got no better. At last I was recommended Clarke's Blood Mixture and after having four bottles I could see it was doing her good, so I continued with it, and she is now quite cured and her skin is perfectly clear of the sore places. My friends stop her in the street and are surprised to see what a bonny girl she now is. I shall always recommend your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—(Signed) Mrs. Bignell, 67 Scholars Rd., Balham, London, S.W.12

Clarke's Blood Mixture

successfully cleansed Miss Bignell's Blood and freed her of Eczema.

Other sufferers will find Clarke's Blood Mixture just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Inflamed Wounds, Swollen Glands, Hæmorrhoids, also Rheumatism and Gout all of which are sure signs of Blood impurities.

Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

3/- per bottle. Six times the quantity 12/-

"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

When outward application is also required Use CLARKE'S MIRACULOUS SALVE.

GUARD AGAINST FLU

A rub of Musterole on those warning aches brings instant relief. Give the throat and chest a rub with this clean, white ointment and there's no fear of congestion. At all chemists.

MUSTEROLE

WHEN NOT BETTER

MUSTEROLE & CO. LTD. FINE PRODUCTS

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Lawrence and the Arabs. By Robert Graves. London: Cape. 7/6 net.

The Farington Diary: Vol. VII. (1811-1814). London: Hutchinson. 21/- net.

Behind the Scenes with Cyril Maude. By himself. London: Murray. 16/- net.

The Beautiful Mrs. Graham and the Cathcart Circle. By E. Maxtone Graham. London: Nisbet. 16/- net.

Napoleon the Man. By R. McNair Wilson. London: Murray. 21/- net.

The Other Bundle. By Lord Shaw of Dunfermline. London: Hutchinson. 18/- net.

Reminiscences. By Sir Vincent Corbett. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 20/- net.

[illegible]. London: [illegible]. 7/6 net.

FICTION.

The Date of Dreams. By G. B. Burgin. Prosperity. By William England. The Queen of a Day. By J. S. Fletcher. Hutchinson. 7/6 net each.

The Exploits of a Race-Course Detective. By Ted Gould. Long. 3/6 net.

Something About Eve. By 'James Branch Cabell. Lane. 7/6 net.

The Defeated. By Ludwig Lewisohn. Thornton Butterworth. 7/6 net.

Nocturne Militaire. By Elliott White Springs. Hamilton. 7/6 net.

Wild Grapes. By Phyllis Bottome. The Girl of the Diamond A. By Robert Ames Bennet. Collins. 7/6 net each.

The Son of the Grand Eunuch. By Charles Petit. Stanley Paul. 7/6 net.

The Dreamer Wakes. By F. Hamilton Moore. Black Agril. By Julia Petekin. Nash and Grayson. 7/6 net each.

Summer Sowing. By A. G. Thornton. Melrose. 7/6 net.

Gin and Ginger. By Lady Kitty Vincent. Lane. 7/6 net.

IRISH LANGUAGE.

Gursai Thomais. By T. M. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis. 7/6 net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Folk Tales of Provence. By W. Branch Johnson. London: Chapman and Hall. 7/6 net.

Alice in Movieland. By Alice M. Williamson. London: Philpot. 7/6 net.

The Story of the Roads. By Cyril Hughes Hallett. London: Routledge. 7/6 net.

Heredity and Human Affairs. By Edward M. East. London: Scribners.

Less Eminent Victorians. By R. D.. London: Peter Davies. 6/- net.

The Ant People. By Hans Heinz Ewers. London: Lane. 6/- net.

More Words Ancient and Modern. By Ernest Weekley. London: Murray. 5/- net.

Sons of God and Sons of Men. By E. H. Gillman. London: Rider. 4/6 net.

The Elements of Book-Collecting. By Iolo A. Williams. Lane. 10/6 net. Ltd. 8/6 net.

NEW EDITIONS.

Aspects of Science. By J. W. N. Sullivan.

Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan. By Lafcadio Hearn. London: Cape. 5/6 net each.

Sir John Chardin's Travels in Persia. London: Argonaut Press. 28/- net.

TRAVEL.

By Devious Ways. By Halford Ross. London: Murray. 7/6 net.

From the Middle Temple to the South Seas. By Gilbert Alexander. London: Murray. 15/- net.

A Majorca Holiday. By Ada Harrison. London: Lane. 12/6 net.

The Mediterranean and Beyond. By Norma Lorimer. London: Hutchinson. 21/- net.

The Black Tent. By Cyril W. Dawson. Edinburgh: Blackwood. 7/6 net.

ORGAN RECITAL IN GEASHILL CHURCH.

A Recital of vocal and instrumental music took place in Geashill Church on November 6th. The first item in an interesting programme was the singing of "O, for the wings of a dove," by the united choirs of Geashill and Killeigh Churches. Mrs. Kitching's artistic interpretation of "The Holy City" proved that she is the possessor of a beautiful and sympathetic voice. Master H. McLean Constanley Scholar, 1927) sang "With verdure clad" and "I know that my Redeemer liveth" with great purity of tone and clarity of diction, maintaining the high tradition of sound training so long associated with Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. The Rev. J. R. O'Rourke sang "The Lord is my light" with devotional feeling. The Rev. J. P. Shortt, B.D., Organist of Trinity College, Dublin, was at the organ. His finished technique and perfect interpretation were admired by a congregation that taxed the seating accommodation of the building to the utmost.

EASON'S LIBRARY.

TOWN SUBSCRIPTION TERMS (A).

	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 Vol.	£0 4 0	£0 8 0	£0 14 0	£1 4 0
2 Vols.	0 6 6	0 14 0	1 3 0	1 18 0
3 Vols.	0 9 0	0 17 6	1 10 0	2 12 0

FOR PARTICULARS OF FREE DELIVERY SERVICE SEE OUR PROSPECTUS. Specimen Books of Private CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS now ready, and can be sent for home inspection if desired.

EASON & SON, LTD., 40-41 LOWER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

HEALTH TALKS

BY A PHYSICIAN.

SEE THE

Weekly Irish Times

TO-DAY

Books of the Week.

BOOKS ON DISRAELI.

"BAFFLED HOPES AND WASTED ENERGIES."

M. MAUROIS describes his book on Disraeli as "a picture of the Victorian age." This in itself is significant of the extent to which Disraeli is coming to be recognised as the outstanding Englishman of his time. His career has an irresistible fascination, even to readers who ordinarily take little interest in political history, and it is hardly necessary to say that M. Maurois has done justice to its dramatic colour and romance.

"Every man has a right to be conceited until he is successful." This axiom seems to have inspired the studied extravagance which first brought Disraeli into prominence. When the officers at Malta gave up inviting that "bumptious Jew boy," "he did not care a rap, and went to pay a great round of visits in an embroidered Andalusian jacket, white trousers, and a sash of all the colours of the rainbow." In London he attended receptions in a coat of black velvet, poppy-coloured trousers broidered with gold, a scarlet waistcoat, sparkling rings worn on top of white kid gloves." At the same time, however, he worked with amazing industry and burned with ambition, always thinking of "greatness"—the "unrecognised Cæsar," the "obscure Napoleon" and Loyola, one of his special heroes. Sometimes he would reflect, "but is it really essential to enter Parliament? This life of pleasure, idleness, literary work, is altogether delightful. . . . . I wish to be idle and enjoy myself, muse over the stormy past and smile at the placid present. Alas! I struggle from pride. Yes! It is pride that now prompts me, not ambition. They shall not say I have failed." "One day, on expressing these feelings to Bulwer, his friend turned towards him, took his arm, and said with every sign of sincerity: 'We are sacrificing our youth, the time of pleasure, the light season of enjoyment—but we are bound to go on, we are bound. How our enemies would triumph were we to retire from the stage!'"

At seventy-seven he looked upon his own life of action as "a life of baffled hopes and wasted energies," and M. Maurois, in his subtle analysis of Disraeli's programme, as explained even better in the novels than in the speeches, thinks that "relatively" he failed: "His desire had been to give to a whole nation an intellectual and romantic ideal; he had failed. And he had failed precisely because he was an aristocrat of the spirit, whereas the character of England is essentially that of its middle classes."

* * * * *

MR. MEYNELL'S Disraeli—a revised edition of an "unconventional biography"—is a series of vivid impressions of Disraeli's life told as much as possible in his own words.

The beautifully produced Bradenham edition of Disraeli's works, in twelve volumes, is now almost complete. Every volume contains an introduction by Mr. Philip Guedalla. The books are bound in buckram and have gilt tops.

"Disraeli. A Picture of the Victorian Age." By André Maurois. London: Lane. 12/6 net.
"The Man Disraeli." By Wilfrid Meynell London: Hutchinson. 7/6 net.
"The Bradenham Edition: Tancred." London: Peter Davies. 10/6 net.

SOME IRISH POETS.

MISS Clarissa Graves, daughter of Dr. A. P. Graves, has published a curious volume of verse, which reveals a fine command of language and a spirited mood, yet almost defies definition. Miss Graves is highly modern in mind and style, and gives us many a satiric sally, such as this "song"—

My love has crossed me, all's awry;
I cannot hear him laugh or talk.
Sweet God, look after him, and I
Will take the neighbour's dog for a walk.

Sometimes she etches humble character; sometimes her themes are erotic. In "Girl to Ape," she draws in grotesque lines, and leaves us bewildered; and in "Sanctuaries," she tells of a wood in Wales and the fields of Leicestershire and the loud city, all sacred for love's sake. We feel that the writer's true medium is prose; for these poems are glimpses, lacking unity, of a strongly original vision of life.

* * * * *

MRS. Elizabeth Shane gives us a third book of Donegal verses, uniform in two racy little volumes which appeared in former years, and, like them, illustrated by some happy photographs that will make many a possessor home-sick for the hills, the white rocks, and the market squares, where the Lammas fairs are held. We do not find here poems to equal the best in the earlier books—there is nothing so good as that which tells of the little lad's first going to school, or that other which runs to dance music—but we would be sorry to miss that droll, homely piece, "The Tangle," and the poem, reprinted from *Punch*, on "Wee John's" adventure at the fair. The dialect poems are by far the best.

Mr. Ulick Burke is a new poet, who seems to be under the influence of James Stephens. He is grotesque, and often violent; but we are by no means sure that the *jeu d'esprit* of one poet can be imitated to advantage. In "A Prayer," he gives us a sentiment that is admirable; he wishes to find his last resting place in the land of the ling, and the heather and the curlew; but what are we to say of the sound of lines like these?

God give it me to hear the soft winds sighing
Out on Cloonmas when clouds proud
Muckish crown.

Apart from the sound, the image of proud Muckish wearing a crown is not easy to conceive; for Muckish is a squat mass. Arrigal would suit the notion better.

* * * * *

IT is difficult to understand the aim of the author of "Pomes Penyeach." Mr. Joyce is not inconsiderable as a poet, as "Chamber Music" proves. In the thirteen pieces now collected he seems to be experimenting idly. He shapes vivid phrases, full of character—such as "slimesilvered stone," "Moongrey nettles," many of which depend on the mannerism of treating hyphenated words as single words—and then uses them to no purpose. If the poet's name were strange, would any reader give this queer little book a second thought? For the sake of "Tilly" and the sombre little poem, "She Weeps over Rahoon," however, it is well that "Shakespeare and Company" deemed it desirable to print these pages.

* * * * *

A THIRD poet writes of Donegal, this time in Irish, using both *óglachas* verse and accented metres. "Uan Uladh," whose poems are introduced by a poem from Dr. Douglas Hyde, writes of the loveliness of Nature, chiefly as seen in Donegal and Down, and recalls antique Irish devotional verse in meditations that are Heaven in the beauty of the morning mists.

"Seven Days and Other Poems." By Clarissa Graves. London: Methuen. 5/- net.
"Pomes Penyeach." By James Joyce. Paris: Shakespeare and Company. 5/- net.
"Piper's Tune." By Elizabeth Shane. London: Selwyn and Blount. 3/6 net.
"Donegal Rhymes." By Ulick Burke. London: Stacey.
"*Aille an Domhain*." By Uan Uladh. Dublin: Browne and Nolan. 1/6 net.

SAILING SHIP MODELS.—Three weeks ago we reviewed Mr. E. Keble Chatterton's sumptuous volume, "Old ship Prints." Now Mr. Frank C. Bowen's book, "From Carrack to Clipper" (London: Halton and Triscott Smith, 12s. 6d. net) comes to fill a place beside it on the bookshelf. Several colour plates serve to reconstruct the appearance of old, historic, ships. There are 67 plates illustrating ship models preserved in various museums in Europe and America and in private collections, wherein many manners of great craft are displayed. The collection of ship models now has become something of a craze, which is exploited by German factories. This book will save many collectors from paying three figures for models that are modern fabrications, and not the work of the master craftsmen.

MODERN SKI-ING.

A BOOK ON WINTER SPORTS

THE frontispiece of "Modern Ski-ing" is a drawing of a modern ski-runner descending "Lone Tree Slope," a gradient near Murren which, by reason of its notorious steepness, for long has rejoiced in a distinctive name. The picture serves to remind us of the astonishing progress which the sport of ski-ing has made in the last quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago there were but six British skiers, and very few Swiss, who would have attempted a vertical descent of this slope; and even they would have achieved their object only by supporting themselves awkwardly with a long pole, much in the posture of a witch riding a broomstick. To-day, hard-hearted judges expect candidates for the Third Class Test—the lowest of the tests provided by the Ski Club of Great Britain—to tackle "Lone Tree" without a fall, and to run in correct modern style without using their sticks, either as a support or a brake. Among British runners alone over a thousand have passed their "Third Class."

Strides such as these can be brought about only by enthusiasts whose zeal verges on fanaticism. Such was Zdarsky, the founder of the Lilienfeld school, whose ugly technique, dependent on a V-shaped inclination of the skis and the excessive use of a long pole for all turns and other manœuvres, first popularised the sport in Europe. Like the early Fathers, he regarded any departure from his teaching as a dangerous heresy, and he exhausted all the resources of polemics to denounce the rash person who ventured to advocate any change in his method.

* * * * *

Nevertheless, the change came about. Visitors to Scandinavia returned impressed with the free and graceful style which had been developed in the Northern countries for many centuries, and Switzerland gradually succumbed to what may be called the "Telemark and Christiania" school. Frantic and unconvinced, Zdarsky pointed out that these turns, ideal for the gentler slopes which had given them birth, were in many ways unsuited to the steeper and tree-encumbered gradients of the Alps, and to some extent succeeded in proving his point. A compromise and an advance were needed, and so at last arose the Alpine school, which took from each system the best it had to give, invented fresh turns, and analysed scientifically those which had already come into use. The era of ski-ing books and controversial articles had commenced, and for a time the chief interest passed from the practice slopes to the printed page. Mathematicians took a hand at the game. Statics and dynamics invaded the peaceful valleys of the Alps. Round terminology an endless battle waged. Caulfield, whose book, "Ski-ing Turns," published in 1922, is the classic text book of this period, enumerated some fourteen different turns, all with their modifications and subdivisions, and even his analysis was not found to be sufficiently detailed to please rival technicians. Ski-ing as a sport was in danger of being submerged in the refinements of the academicians.

Happily, another force was at work. At Murren Arnold Lunn, himself one of the high priests of the scientific cult, perceived the danger and set about to combat it. While older men discussed, the younger men, carefully coached, were inculcated with the doctrine of speed. Races and more races were instituted. "Go fast" became the slogan. The Kandahar Club, founded to encourage high speed ski-ing, became the premier British club in Switzerland. Technique, which had been becoming daily more and more complicated, was simplified by the pruning of all but essentials, and the fruit of the work became manifest when, in 1925, a team composed of members of the British Universities met and defeated the picked University students of Switzerland.

* * * * *

Mr. D'Egville, the well-known humorous artist, who is the author of this book, is one of the leaders of what may be called the Kandahar school. An exceedingly fine runner, he owes his success to courage and clever technique, rather than to any physical advantages, for he is lightly and rather delicately built. He has read and thought deeply on the subject of ski-ing, and for many seasons has undertaken the wearisome task of teaching and judging those who are less skilled than himself. In this book he has given us of his experience, intent on simplifying his subject in every possible way, and on setting forth concise practical instructions instead of abstruse scientific theories.

He has succeeded in producing what is undoubtedly the best book yet written on ski-ing, a book which even those who do not ski can read with pleasure, and which every skier, expert or novice, will find of enormous help. Any turn which is of real use is described with terse lucidity, and is illustrated with abundant photographs; and in a series of chapters at the end of the book he deals with underlying principles which have never before been so fully studied and appreciated. Mr. D'Egville is not only an artist in ski-ing, he is an artist in style. There are no elaborate effects or polished periods; but there is a consideration for the reader, an economy of words, a directness and clarity of expression which many of the accepted stylists of the language may envy.

* * * * *

There is one other aspect of the book which must strike all thoughtful readers. The author is no preacher, but his innate chivalry and consideration for others cannot be concealed, even in a text book. Unconsciously, he rebukes us all for our faults of cowardice, ostentation and selfishness. "Deggers" not only teaches us how to ski, he teaches us how to ski like gentlemen.

T. C. K. M.

"Modern Ski-ing." By A. H. D'Egville. London: Edward Arnold. 12/6 net.

LATEST FICTION.

THE STORY OF BLONDEL.

MR. KINGSMILL'S unheroic, but most likeable, hero is Blondel of Nesle, the story of whose romantic discovery of Richard I. in captivity is even better known than that of King Alfred and the cakes. He is a wandering minstrel in the age of Crusades, when the eye of Europe is turned to the East, making up for his lack of military prowess by great resourcefulness and good humour. Whether so famous a troubadour was only a little higher esteemed than a travelling tumbler is a doubtful historical point; but Blondel's adventures along the roads and in the Holy Land during the truce with Saladin hold our interest tensely. A surprising number of incidents is crowded into the story; but, if we miss some of the warmth and colour of this great period, it may be due to the fact that the ordinary length of the contemporary novel does not give Mr. Kingsmill enough scope. The dialogue is crisp and witty and not encumbered by "thous" or "sir knights." Richard's reverie, when he talks to Blondel of the wars between Henry II. and his sons, of Henry scattering duchies and kingdoms to John and Geoffrey because they could not rule without his help, and then beaten, cursing, out of his best-loved town, is an extremely vivid piece of writing. A tragic interest is provided by the lady of Blondel's vows, who is beautiful, selfish and "*sans merci*."

"Blondel." By Hugh Kingsmill. Benn. 7/6 net.

"HOUNDS OF THE SEA."

MISS DOROTHEA CONYERS remains faithful to Ireland for the background of her novels—faithful also to a tradition which even the lurid new novelists do not seem likely to displace. Here we have the usual little group of impoverished Irish gentry living colourless lives in a bleak, wild country by the side of a sinister sea, their only amusement a "meet" twice a week, with indifferent hounds and makeshift horses. Here also are the peasantry, who derive in equal parts from Lever and George Birmingham. To prove that she is abreast of the times, the author mentions the Customs inspection at Rosslare and gives us a couple of Civic Guards. For good measure she adds a full-bodied family curse. It is all very pleasant and readable, if a trifle unreal to those who know the Ireland of to-day. Miss Conyers makes one curious error, and stresses it at various points in the story—the heroine is supposed to be the aunt of the hero, but it is explicitly stated that she is the daughter of his father's sister, which, of course, would make her the hero's cousin.

"Hounds of the Sea." By Dorothea Conyers. Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

Lone Tree Slope: The gradient on which beginners in ski-ing are trained at Murren, as described in a review which we publish to-day, of "Modern Ski-ing," by A. H. D'Egville (Edward Arnold).

There is always the glamour of intimate communication with Nature in Mr. Forrest Reid's pen. In a charming tale of a youth in Ancient Greece he achieves complete detachment from our work-a-day world, and we are spirited with him into the heart of paganism wherein the very stones are enchanted and, with animal and vegetable life, may give voice to unexpected warning or mandate. Demophon is a simple lad, son of primitive country folk, who would have been rendered immoral by the goddess Demeter (he knows her as Deo) save for the jealous fears of his mother. Before the offended goddess's departure, she has allowed him to play with Hermes, who wore "sandals with queer little wings attached to them," and it is in search of this delightful playmate that the little dreamer starts upon his travels. The strange adventures that befall him, and his encounters with both good and evil are narrated with appealing fancy.

"Demophon: A Traveller's Tale." By Forrest Reid. Collins. 7/6 net.

Curtis Yorke's admirers will have no fault to find with her new novel, which contains sentiment and humour in nice proportions. Judy is an ingenious little rich girl, who is forced upon the penniless baronet, Sir Theodore Hunsdyke, as a bride, to mend his fortunes. She has been led to believe that he cares for her, but Judy is speedily undeceived, and her pride further aggravates the unhappy situation between them. Furthermore, the intrusion of a pretty French widow widens the breach, until the author considers that we have had enough of suspense.

"All About Judy." By Curtis Yorke. Hutchinson. 7/6 net

"Wang the Ninth," that wonderful miracle-worker, figures delightfully in Mr. Putnam Weale's new novel, which is described as "the second of the series." The author, expert upon all matters Chinese, vividly portrays Peking in the throes of the revolution; and the poignancy of the drama, played out by a handful of white people, is heightened by the Oriental miasm of impenetrable mystery surrounding the ancient city and its inscrutable actors.

"Her Closed Hands." By Putnam Weale. Macmillan. 7/6 net.

Miss Johnston depicts an imaginary island in an imaginary period of the future, creating a fitting ground-work for her theme of a reincarnated group of characters. To Richard Kaye, idealist, exiled for a political offence to Eldorado, Naomi Thorne, the quiet guardian angel of her community, is not a stranger, though they have never met in this life. The formless intimacy and understanding that obtains between them is conveyed with a delicate touch, while Julia Carlisle, proud beauty, flaunts her personality to subjugate him in vain, and seeks to separate the lovers, not for the first time on earth, but is powerless to do harm.

"The Exile." By Mary Johnston. Thornton Butterworth. 7/6 net.

It would be hard to find a worse pair of rogues than George Forshaw's wife and her cousin in Mr. Spurgeon's gloomy tale of the lonely moors; but, happily, the author believes in retributive justice. Crude, perhaps, in patches, the narrative runs upon original lines, and in the problem of the missing witness Mr. Spurgeon uses an ingenious notion, which we believe to be entirely new—even in the realm of detective fiction.

"The Missing Witness." By Douglas W. Spurgeon. Ward, Lock. 7/6 net.

YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS.

CLONMEL TEACHER'S ACTION.

CASE FOR DEFENCE OPENED.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH.)

The hearing was resumed of the action of O'Reilly v. the Clonmel Corporation. The plaintiff asks a declaration that he is in possession of the office of Principal and Secretary of Clonmel Technical Schools, notwithstanding resolutions of March 1 and September 13, 1926, that the resolutions were *ultra vires* and illegal as against him to deprive him of his office. He also asks for an inquiry as to salary, bonus and emoluments due to him. Defendants traversed all plaintiff's claim, and stated that he retired voluntarily from office; also that the action is barred by the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893.

Mr. James Geoghegan, K.C.; Mr. M. Maguire, K.C., and Mr. George Moonan (instructed by Mr. Francis Murphy) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jellett, K.C.; Mr. V. Rice, K.C., and Mr. Sheehy (instructed by Mr. Thomas F. O'Brien) for the defendants.

On resuming, Mr. Maguire stated that the plaintiff's case was closed.

Mr. Justice Meredith said that he would like to hear counsel's view, supposing he came to regard the question of fixing damages for wrongful dismissal.

A PENSIONABLE OFFICE.

Mr. Maguire—I would ask your lordship to come to the view that this is a pensionable office, and that the defendants are a public body which cannot dismiss at all. On the question of wrongful dismissal the matter of the ordinary month's or year's wages would not meet the case at all, because the man is entitled to his pension. They cannot dismiss wrongfully. They can only act within their powers.

Mr. Justice Meredith—Is your point that you strike out your claim for wrongful dismissal?

Mr. Maguire—Oh, no; but we say that they cannot wrongfully dismiss. The damages would include pensionable rights.

Mr. Justice Meredith—Your view is that this is a pensionable officer and cannot be dismissed at all?

Mr. Maguire—That is so.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Jellett, opening the case for the defendants, said that it had been suggested at the start of the case that in the ex-Service men's classes they were bringing in people from all parts of Ireland who were not contemplated by the Statutes. In answer to that he would refer to the Technical Instruction Act of 1899, which gave the widest possible powers and to the Act of 1891, which gave specific advantages to students ordinarily resident in the district to those who were not, so that technical instruction was not confined to the particular locality of the local authority. It was possible for students from Dublin to get instruction in Clonmel, and, *vice versa*, students from Clonmel to get technical instruction in Dublin. He referred to this matter in view of the references early in the case to Indians swarming into Clonmel and swamping the whole place, because there would not be any money to provide technical instruction for them. (Laughter.)

The finances of the entire schemes, he submitted, were, by a further Act, controlled by the Deparament, and by the Department alone. The ex-Service men's classes were dealt with in the same way as any other classes in the Clonmel Schools, and grants were paid by the Department.

THE EX-SERVICE MEN'S CLASSES.

Counsel quoted documents and correspondence at length in support of his contention that an increase in salary of £50 given to the plaintiff was given in respect of extra work occastoned by the ex-Service men's classes and the road carriage classes. Subsequently, he said, the Committee granted a bonus of £52 a year to the plaintiff in respect of the ex-Service men's classes; but the Department refused to sanction this, in view of the increase of £50 already given. Plaintiff then wrote saying that he would only continue the classes under duress. His attitude was that, when the Department would not sanction further extra remuneration, he would have nothing further to do with the classes.

Mr. Justice Meredith—But he places an addendum to the letter. Is it your point that once he writes that letter, although he was a pensionable officer, out he goes?

Mr. Jellett—This is one of the matters you must take into account in deciding whether he was validly dismissed on September 15, 1926.

AN ADDENDUM.

Dealing with the resolution of January 12, 1926, in which the chairman decided to write the minutes, Mr. Jellett said that the plaintiff had no authority for adding an addendum to the minutes. He pleaded Section 61 of the Local Government Act, but that was not justified. The plaintiff's action was an entire disregard of his employers' direction.

Mr. Justice Meredith—He wrote this addendum over his own signature?

Mr. Jellett—In the minute book.

Mr. Justice Meredith—Your crime then is that he put it in the minute book. He might as well draw a sketch of the Mayor in the book. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jellett—His action is in the teeth of the resolution of his committee.

Having read a second addendum to the February minutes, Mr. Jellett asked was that conduct that any employer could tolerate and carry on his business successfully. It would be impossible, he said, to carry on in the face of such insubordination. At a meeting on March 1st, 1926, the plaintiff was called upon by resolution to apologise, but he refused, and by a second resolution plaintiff was suspended.

The letter of the plaintiff of June 15th to the Mayor was not sufficient apology for all the extraordinary things which had been done. The apology contained in that letter had been proved valueless when the writer carried on an illegal meeting on July 9. Were the committee, Mr. Jellett asked, to be satisfied with a principal who ignored their directions, who summoned illegal meetings to rescind solemn decisions by resolution of the committee, and who took possession of the books and keys of the school? Were they to lie down under that and do nothing? Were they to be satisfied with retaining a gentleman who had been guilty of these acts? If there was ever insubordination, it was shown by Mr. O'Reilly in the acts he did.

"BESIDE THE POINT."

It was beside the point to say that Mr. O'Reilly was a pensionable officer. He was not pensionable if he refused to do his duty and flouted the wishes of the committee. Concluding, Mr. Jellett said that there was no committee or public body having any regard for efficiency and the proper discharge of the duty entrusted to them but was bound to take the action that the committee took in this case in September, 1925, and dismiss this gentleman from their employment for the reasons he stated.

Mr. George Fletcher, who was Assistant Secretary of the Department up to June, 1927, gave evidence as to the financing and constitution of the technical instruction schemes. He said that if any outside money were offered to a local technical committee and it was not brought into the scheme, the Department would have nothing to do with it. If it were brought into the scheme it would be subject to all the conditions of the scheme. The ex-Service men's classes in Clonmel were financed out of the general funds for Clonmel technical scheme. The Department refused sanction of a bonus of £52 a year to the plaintiff for the ex-Service men's classes, as they held that it was part of the plaintiff's work under the scheme.

Cross-examine by Mr. Maguire, the witness stated that the moneys for the ex-Service men's classes from the British Ministry of Labour went direct to the Clonmel Committee. So far as the Department's grants were concerned there was no discrimination between the ex-Service men's classes and the ordinary classes. The Department's approval was necessary for the appointment of an officer; but he could not say if the Department's approval was necessary for a dismissal.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

BURNING OF HAY.

APPEAL BY TIPPERARY COUNTY COUNCIL.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE FITZGIBBON, AND MR. JUSTICE MURNAGHAN).

The hearing concluded of the appeal by the fendants in the case of Thomas Crowe v. Tipperary County Council from a decision of Special Commissioners Lynch, K.C., and Fitzgerald, K.C., allowing the appeal brought by the plaintiff from an order of the Circuit Judge of Tipperary dismissing the plaintiff's application for compensation for the alleged malicious burning of a rick of hay, containing about twenty tons, his property.

The Special Commissioners allowed the applicant £60 compensation, the sum agreed upon, together with costs and witnesses' expenses, being of the opinion, on the evidence, that the applicant had negatived any reasonable suggestion that the burning was accidental.

Mr. Hamilton, K.C., and Mr. Cherry (instructed by Mr. F. E. Tydd, LL.B.) appeared for the appellants, the County Council; and Mr. Leonard, K.C., and Mr. Walsh (instructed by Mr. N. F. Maher) for the respondent.

The arguments having concluded, the court reserved judgment.

PATIENT'S FOOT BURNED

BOARD OF HEALTH APPEAL.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE FITZGIBBON AND MR. JUSTICE MURNAGHAN).

The defendants in the case of Mulrennan v. King's County Board of Health appealed from a decision of the Special Commissioners Overend, K.C., and Shannon, K.C., in favour of the plaintiff, affirming with costs the decree for £60 granted to the plaintiff by Circuit Judge Wakely on the trial of the action before him and a jury on May 18th last.

The action had been brought by Mary Mulrennan, a minor, suing by her father and next friend, Patrick Mulrennan, of Ballybeg, Crosbeg, Philipstown, King's County, against the Board of Public Health of King's County to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by her while undergoing treatment in the hospital at Tullamore for appendicitis, one of her feet, it was alleged, having been burnt by a hot water jar placed in the plaintiff's bed by a convalescent patient, while the plaintiff was in an unconscious condition.

DEFENDANTS' CASE.

The defendants now sought an order reversing the decisions of the Circuit Judge and the Commissioners, with costs, on the grounds that they were against the evidence and the weight of evidence; that the Circuit Judge had misdirected the jury and himself on the law, and that the findings of the Commissioners and their decree were inconsistent with their findings on the law.

Mr. Denning, K.C., and Mr. Callan (instructed by Messrs. Hoey and Denning) appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Finlay (instructed by Mr. F. B. O'Toole) for the respondent.

It appeared that the plaintiff was admitted to the hospital in the month of November, 1925, as a paying patient, her father agreeing to pay 4s. a week, and she was successfully operated upon for appendicitis. After the operation, when the plaintiff was still under the effects of the anæsthetic, the hot water jar was placed in her bed, and one of her feet was burned.

The wound, it was stated, had been treated and reduced to what was called a "scar," but the plaintiff felt it painful when she walked, owing to the pressure of her shoe.

Mr. Denning, K.C., had not concluded his opening argument for the appellants when the Court rose.

The further hearing was adjourned till a day to be fixed next week.

NEW WALL FOR OLD.

A GALWAY APPEAL.

(BEFORE MR. COMMISSIONER LYNCH AND MR. COMMISSIONER FITZGERALD).

The hearing concluded of an appeal from a decision of Circuit Court Judge Power in the case of Michael Hynes, of Mount Pleasant, Loughrea, v. the Galway Board of Health.

It appeared that the Board of Health took down an old stone wall and erected a new cement wall between the Mount Pleasant graveyard and the plaintiff's land without notice to him, and sold the stones which had formed the old wall. The plaintiff sued the Board of Health for damages for the conversion of the stones and for trespass, and the Circuit Judge gave a decree for £5 for general damages and £7 for the loss of the stones. The Board of Health appealed. They contended that they had statutory authority to close and fence the graveyard.

For the plaintiff it was submitted that the new wall, being six inches in height less than the old wall, did not afford the same shelter.

The Commissioners varied the decree by allowing £7 7s. for the conversion of the wall and giving no general damages. They allowed costs to the plaintiff.

Mr. Kevin O'H. Haugh (instructed by Mr. Louis O'Dea) appeared for the appellants, the defendants; and Mr. Denis Johnston (instructed by Mr. James Mulcair) for the respondent, the plaintiff.

HIGH PRICE FOR LAND.

MONEY CLAIMED AS GIFT.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

An action was heard in which Joseph Davern, of Elton, Knocklong, Co. Limerick, was plaintiff, and John B. Harty, Knocklong, shopkeeper and auctioneer, the defendant. The plaintiff, who is the executor of Edward O'Dea, farmer, late of Ballycahill, Hospital, Co. Limerick, deceased, claimed a declaration that the sum of £510 lodged on deposit receipt in the joint names of the defendant and of the deceased man in the Munster and Leinster Bank at Hospital was the sole property of the deceased man, and that plaintiff, as personal representative, is now absolutely entitled to the money; that the defendant holds the receipt and money upon trust for the plaintiff; and an order that the defendant endorse and hand over the receipt to the plaintiff.

THE DEFENCE.

Defendant, in his defence, stated that the deceased man lodged the money in the joint name solely upon trust for O'Dea, with the intention of benefitting the defendant; that it was intended to be a gift to him subject to the life interest of O'Dea; that the deceased man was under a moral obligation to him, he having suffered monetary loss in furthering the interests of the deceased man in the sale of certain lands, and O'Dea expressed his intention of fulfilling his moral obligation by making a gift of the money to him. Defendant also stated that the money became his sole property on the death of the deceased man.

Mr. Justice Johnston, in the course of his judgment, said that the question at issue arose out of the sale of a very small farm at Mitchelstownadown in 1920. It consisted of about seven Irish acres, and there appeared to have been tremendous competition at the auction conducted by Mr. Harty, the bidding reaching a figure of no less than £1,260—a price that one witness described as outlandish.

THE BENEFIT OF THE BOOM.

The sale place at a time when the boom in land was in full operation, and the deceased man, O'Dea, got the full benefit of that boom. The sum of £30 was forthcoming by way of deposit, but the purchaser was not able to pay for this bit of land. The expedient of raising the money by a loan was adopted and Mr. Harty became one of the sureties.

The broad general question his Lordship asked himself was: Did this old man, O'Dea, know what Harty had done for him at the auction: did he realise that Harty had rescued this purchase money for him? Did he intend to confer a benefit on Harty? His Lordship had come to the conclusion that the old man did intend to benefit Harty and that he intended to make a gift of this money to him, to take effect after his death.

ACTION DISMISSED.

He thought that the probability was that the old man realised that Harty had got him a bob and that it would be only fair and reasonable, and right and decent that some assistance should be given to him. In these circumstances, he had come to the conclusion that the defendant had established his right to this £510. He dismissed the action, the defendant to abide his own costs, and the plaintiff to get his costs out of the estate.

Mr. Michael Comyn, K.C., and Mr. Holmes (instructed by Mr. Michael Moloney) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. McCann, K.C., and Mr. Ryan (instructed by Mr. John J. Power) for the defendant.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

ACTION AGAINST CIVIC GUARDS.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN.)

Mr. Binchy (instructed by Mr. Anthony Carroll) applied *ex-parte* on behalf of Thomas Spain, John Hartigan and John Shaw, defendants in actions for alleged assault, brought by Maurice Healy and John Doherty, for liberty to issue and serve subpœnas on Mr. Charles Kenny, Barrister-at-Law, District Justice; Mr. J. E. Duff, Barrister-at-Law, and Dr. D. L. O'Kelly, to produce certain documents at the trial.

Counsel said that the actions were for assault. The defendants were Civic Guards, and in their defence, among other things, it was pleaded that an inquiry was held into the matters that gave rise to this alleged assault by the three gentlemen on whom it was sought to serve the subpœnas under an appointment issued by the Minister of Justice under the Police Act, 1924. They required, as part of their proofs, the production of this appointment in court, and also the submission that

...YARDILAUN ...ECTURES.

...LES, CHIVALRY ...E CRUSADES.

...OF COURTESY.

Louis Claude Purser presided at the the series of Ardilaun Lectures, given andra College yesterday. He spoke of in of the lectures which were founded Ardilaun. Both Lord and Lady e continued, had been great benc the city from a motive of pure e and a high-minded spirit. He he pleasure all were taking in the which were so learned, lucid, and y delivered.

arker's subject for the day was "The Chivalry, and the Crusades." He that in mediæval France there were ates or conditions of men—the clergy, les and the commons, and about the 00 the French nobles were largely ites—their hand against every man, ry man's hand against them. They themselves castles, which served as which they could issue forth to on their fellows. These castles were wonderful in the way of construction; ere of wood, not stone, and somewhat ous to what we now call blockhouses. mperfect as they were, and liable to hey served as strongholds from which could defy the King, go out to clergy, and conduct private wars other.

o the routine of local affairs, and tal towns to visit, the nobles had ossible occupations—the chase, nt, and private wars. Simple as l life was expensive; the tournaticular, might cost each partici nt of money; bankruptcy was g the feudal nobles in the face. readily took up the sword and ther nobles, or the Church, or ne peasants and the merchants.

THREE SAVING FACTORS.

e tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries might ask how society should be saved disaster. In the end there were three gs which served for salvation—the ince of the Church, the rise of the towns, h insisted upon peace for the sake of nerce and industry; and the growth of monarchy in power and authority. About year 1000 there began a new movement e South of France intended to enforce the d God, a movement associated somethe idea that about that time some expectation of the end of the t this period we find the synod of a or a whole ecclesiastical province, wn prohibitions against any armed n the property of the clergy, the or the merchants; and leagues were to keep the peace and enforce it. e year 1030 matters were carried a ther, in an attempt to enforce a d God and stop armed attacks er at certain fixed periods, such as of the Church and Sundays. The King and the Papacy united to enthese efforts for peace. Then there ap indecrees issued against the tourna- they were disregarded, and of England, instead of stopping ent, instituted a tax, and thereby erable revenue from it.

ORIGIN OF CHIVALRY.

, the Church tried another way of with the fighting instinct of the obles, and allowed it to have exercise, it was directed to approved objects approved enemies. That attempt h to direct the fighting instinct oduced chivalry. Besides the bles there was also the pro- ht, or armed horseman, which tary. In the early days the 'nighthood were primitive- playing the game according the primitive pre-Christian

d to seize the moment knight into the pro- to something of a no an ecclesiastical laid his arms on the a bath to cleanse his the sins from his soul. ne night before his accept- at time the Knight had to an causes, defend widows and k the infidel.

Church was successful in this a matter of speculation; there f ruthless pillage then and in ut if the Church did not alto- knighthood, it set up a higher d before existed, and led men he conception and practice of -a noble conception, and nobly

COURTESY.

development connected with called by the name of Courtesy, ord raises, by implication, the the treatment of women, who up t afterwards had little standing or ng the ranks of the nobility: they in marriage along with property encumbrance on it. The women showed little refinement; they es and savage defenders the absence of their hands of that date have on of them.

ideals of courtesy began in France, where there were Troubawhose lyrics were first written about afterwards came to speak of love doctrine of courtesy and gentleness o. The doctrine refined men's manbout greatly improving their morals. a of courtesy was that the knight choose a lady, possibly the wife of to whom he offered his devotion, ok to fight in her name, and be ous for her sake. The investiture of knight by kiss and ring by his chosen dy was regarded as a sort of second marriage, and was even sometimes blessed by the priest, and gave women a higher position in the world of the nobility. In all the practice and theory of chivalry and courtesy France was the European centre.

THE CRUSADES.

The Crusades, which were a stage in the general line of development which produced the peace of God and the truce of God arose on French soil; a sermon preached by St. Urban, in 1095, brought about the First rusade. There were Frenchmen in all the rusades, from first to last, and they resulted the extension of France and the foundation al French colonies. The crusades part in by the poor as well as might be viewed as the outmediæval habit, prior even to the of the pilgrimage, undertaken the further the place of the greater the merit. In 1096 was rusade, a pilgrimage under arms, with the object of winning Jeru- battle for a Christian possession.

...OBLEM OF THE YOUNGER SON.

...king on the crusades in connection with ...obles, they were essentially a part of the ...l attempt to direct the fighting instinct. the nobility had economic as well as al reasons for going on crusades. An vised noble could evade bankruptcy by a crusade, and might amass wealth to arge his debts. The crusades were somewhat approaching a solution of the mediæval m of what to do with the younger son, al social problem of the nobility of the dle Ages: the more the law of primoiture was established the greater the problem became. Feudal emigration and colonisation was an attempt to deal with it. We must be careful not to idealise the crusades, yet, with all their defects, they were an attempt to Christianise war, and a gallant attempt, and to defend and to extend Christianity against encroachment. They did much to civilise raw, feudal Europe, took away the unquiet spirits from the land, and brought about fresh contacts, and a new and better ideal, in place of the old views of war.

Slides were shown of illustrations from old manuscripts of feudal castles, knights in armour and pilgrims, coins struck at the time of the First Crusade, the seal of the Knights Templars, and of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The concluding lecture will be given to-day, and will deal with "The People, Town and Country of Mediæval France." Senator H. G. Guinness, Vice-Warden of the College, will preside.

The annual rate of mortality in England and Wales last week averaged 10.4 per thousand.

IN THE NORTHERN CAPITAL.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Thursday.

THE revelations made in Dublin on Monday regarding I.R.A. ammunition dumps in Belfast has created much commotion in official circles, and the incident has provided another text for politicians to scare the nervous. To judge by all the talk and comments, one would imagine that there was never an ammunition dump in Ulster before; yet some of those who now shout the loudest knew all about them in the old days. Nevertheless, such things are a menace to the public peace, and it is to be hoped that the police will soon solve the problem of hidden arms. It has been known, of course, that either one or two battalions of the Republican Army are stationed in the North, and the marvel is that they have not been rooted out long before this. Not even the most extreme Nationalist wants them here, and it would be better for themselves and for everyone else if, like old soldiers, they just faded away. The relations between the Northern and Southern Governments are becoming more and more friendly, and it would be a pity if anything occurred to disturb the growth of good-will and confidence.

RUMBLINGS OF DISCONTENT.

The policy of the Government is causing dissatisfaction in the most unexpected quarters, and many people in high places are not slow to express their discontent. A short time ago the Ministry of Home Affairs gave a grant of £250,000 to Londonderry for the purpose of building a bridge, the money to be taken from the Road Fund, and this is resented by other districts less favoured. Complaints are made in Tyrone regarding the assistance given for the maintenance of the main roads, it being contended that the county is not getting grants proportionate to other counties, and the people are in a state of revolt against the Government. At the meeting of the Tyrone County Council this week Colonel Howard, the chairman, referred to the matter, and said that the Government had made a few "bloomers" in its time and might find a change if it did not alter its ways.

The gallant colonel expressed the opinion of a great many staunch Unionists when he ridiculed the efforts of Cabinet Ministers to alarm the people and create distrust towards the South. He said that one of the Ministers had again introduced the old bogey about the Free State, and of what would happen when Mr. Devlin got into power and what Mr. de Valera was going to do to them. "But," declared Colonel Howard, "if the Government go on as they are doing, they will find when it comes to the next election that the bogey will not work. It worked the last time, but at the next election the Government will get a nasty jar because the electorate are not going to be rushed into supporting everything that the Government chooses to do without heeding the people." Another member said that, if the Minister of Home Affairs did not use common-sense, the people would turn the tables on the Cabinet. These rumblings of discontent are being heard all over the province, but the Government goes on its way apparently unheeding. Yet the farmer and the majority of the working classes are simply seething with resentment, and the Government has been frequently warned of late that it is making enemies of its own supporters. The beating of the official drum is not so effective as it used to be, and Colonel Howard has ruffled it in his district.

PROBLEM FOR THE POOR.

The question of outdoor relief in Belfast has reached an acute stage, and fears are expressed that, in consequence of the action of the Board of Guardians, thousands of people will shortly become absolutely destitute. Some time ago the Board passed a resolution to discontinue relief as from the 12th inst. in cases where the recipients have been a year on the books, and this drastic measure affects about 1,332 families, or a total of 6,323 people. It has been pointed out by the Ministry of Home Affairs that relief may be continued, but, on the other hand, it has been stated by members of the Board in support of their decision that, when a person has been receiving relief for over a year, it is evident that he is not anxious for work. However that may be, the prospect for a multitude of women and children is a very unhappy one, should the Guardians persist in their decision. At the meeting of the Board, on Tuesday, an effort was made to have the resolution cancelled, but it was defeated. One member stated that during the past twelve months 33,000 people have been disallowed benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act, and the only relief they can get is from the poor law authorities. Mr. R. Clements Lyttle, a prominent Unionist member of the Board, said that, if the decision of the Guardians meant that all these people "were to be turned into absolute destitution, he was not in favour of that"; but the chairman pointed out that they had been offered indoor relief.

FAMINE AND STARVATION.

An Irish working-man, however, has his pride, and refuses to be pauperised. Moreover, the offer of indoor relief is not sincere. There are at present 2,690 inmates in the workhouse, and if the 6,323 persons—men, women and children—to whom indoor relief has been offered presented themselves at the gates to-morrow seeking admission, where would the Guardians accommodate them? The thing is impossible. With a hard winter in view the Guardians might stretch out the shield of their charity for a little while longer, at least until the cold days are past. The ratepayers of Belfast are amongst the most generous in the world and will not grudge assistance to those in distress.

The question was raised in the House of Commons yesterday in the hope that the Minister of Home Affairs would intervene, and it was stated that there were many cases of starvation in the city, but Sir Dawson Bates said that the Guardians were the responsible authority and the Government had no jurisdiction to interfere with their discretion. The only comforting thing he did say was that the Board would incur serious responsibility if it refused to deal with cases of starvation or famine equitably and adequately. It is hardly likely that the poor law authorities will go to extremes, and no doubt, if those who are put off the list seek to have their relief renewed, they will be considered on their merits. It is believed that a number of ex-Service men are affected, and, if so, they will have special reason not to forget this year's Remembrance Day.

CORPORATION SCHEMES.

The Belfast Chamber of Trade, composed of business men, is evidently of opinion that the Corporation is unfit to administer the affairs of the city, and it, therefore, determined to oppose certain provisions in the bill which the Council had intended to promote in the ensuing session of Parliament. One of the clauses sought power to run motor-'buses outside the city area for a distance of twenty miles, and this gave offence to the Chamber, as well as to people interested in private motor-'bus companies, of which there are a great many in the North. It was pointed out by members of the Chamber that the city tramway undertaking is worked at a loss, although there is no competition, and it was, therefore, thought that the Council could not compete successfully against private companies. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the recommendations in the Megaw report in relation to the housing scandal have not yet been carried out, and it was further contended that the report of the McClure Committee has been handled in a way that is not approved by the citizens. In view of these circumstances, the Chamber came to the conclusion that the Corporation should not proceed with its bill until it has accounted fully to the Government for its mismanagement.

The Council, however, believed in its bill, which included clauses for various important improvements in the city, and it was also thought that the introduction of 'buses would lead to the scrapping of the whole tramway system at the earliest possible moment, as has been done in other great cities across the Channel.

PARLIAMENTARY BILL REJECTED.

Everything is now changed. The bill was killed at a statutory meeting of the electors to-day, called for the purpose of approving of the measure as required by law. The supporters of the 'bus companies attended in force, and many of the members of the Chamber of Trade were also present. There was no discussion, and the voting resulted in the bill being rejected, the figures being 53 for and 112 against. It is unfortunate that it should be so; for, apart from the omnibus proposals, which could have been kept in abeyance if necessary, many urgent reforms have been shelved indefinitely. Moreover, it does seem ridiculous that the fate of an important legal measure should be settled by 165 voters out of a population of almost half-a-million people. No secret was made of the fact that the meeting was "rigged"; but, as one member sarcastically commented, the Corporation was beaten on this occasion by one of its own weapons. There were several excellent proposals in the bill to which no one objected, but it seems they were in bad company, and so they all went down together.

If the Chamber of Trade once more turned its attention to the Silent Valley water works scheme, where vast sums of money have been expended in searching for a foundation which apparently cannot be found, some good might be done. One of its most eminent members recently complained that they could obtain no information, but it is a more important subject for investigation than the plans of the Corporation.

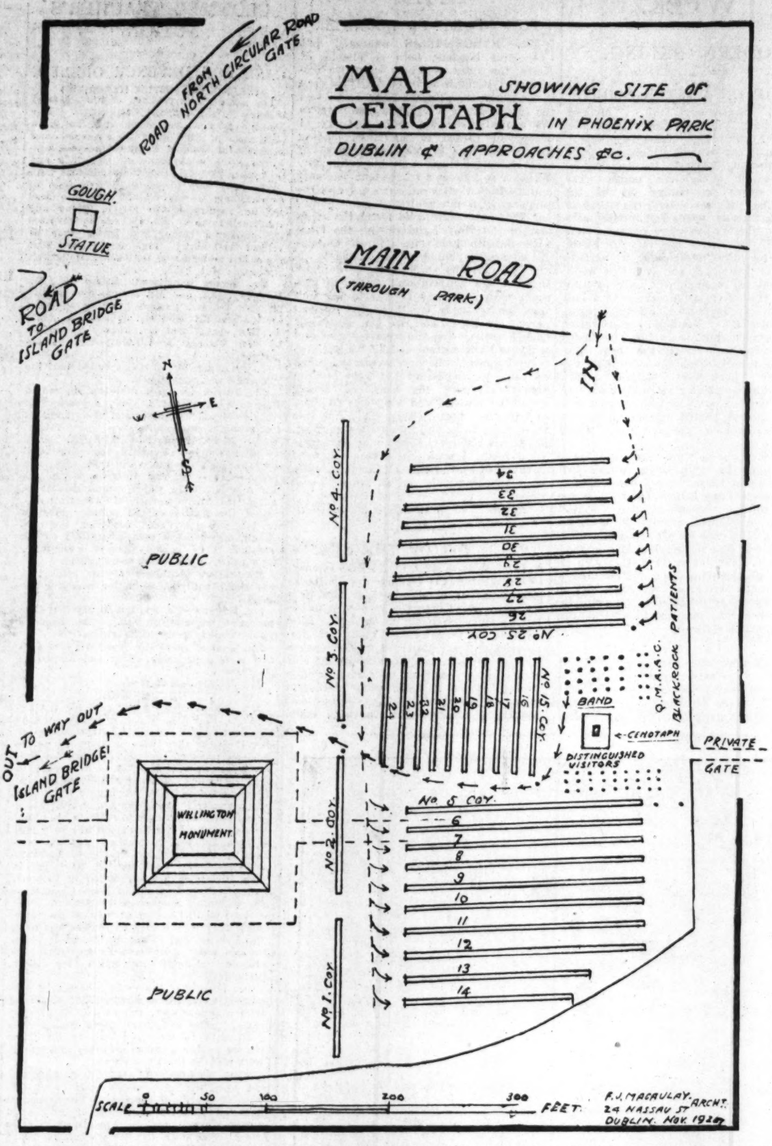
A CAUSE OF STRIFE.

The debate on the Trades Disputes Bill is still dragging along in the Northern House of Commons, and the trend of the arguments does not augur well for the future industrial peace of the province. It is contended by the Labour members that the measure will lead to endless litigation regarding the legality or illegality of strikes, as it seems that only a judge of the High Court will be able to give a decision on that all-important question. Mr. Kyle, the leader of the Labour and Socialist members, has bitterly denounced the bill, and says that, if necessary, the trade unions will strike, no matter what the consequences may be. Very few people have any sympathy with the measure, although the Ulster Labour Unionist Association, of which the Minister of Labour is the popular chairman, is in favour of it.

Since the introduction of the bill the question of strikes has come into prominence, although in the past it was rarely mentioned. It is admitted by the Government that the most cordial relations exist, and have existed for a long time, between Capital and Labour in Northern Ireland, and it is only as a precautionary measure and to keep step with England that the bill is being applied to the Six Counties. To say, however—as has been asserted—that it has the approval of the working classes, is just so much blatant hypocrisy. Whatever may be the merits of the bill, and it probably has many, it certainly has not the commendation of the trade unions, of which there are over forty in Ulster.

Falling down the pillar steps at his home at Newbey, near Rochdale, Robert Woodfenden, reputed to be 102, died, it was stated at an inquest yesterday from shock and senility. He had visited Australia and America several times, and was once shipwrecked in the Bay of Biscay. In 1916 he tried to enlist in the army as a cook.

REMEMBRANCE: TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.



The following sections:—
Bachelor's Walk, Rathmines, Insurance Branch, 5th Lancers, 9th R. Irish Hussars, Mountjoy square, Great Northern Railways, Kingstown, Old Comrades, Killester, Jacobs, Trinity O.T.C., Irish Guards' Club,
will assemble at Beresford place, Dublin, and form fours facing Butt Bridge by 9.30 a.m. Major W. Nolan and stewards will be responsible for formation of this parade, and will arrange that companies are 200 strong, and detail a commander for each company.

THE START.

The parade will move off at 9.45 a.m., *via* Eden quay and Northern line of quays, in the following order:—
Bachelor's Walk Branch Band.
General Sir W. B. Hickie, K.C.B.
British Legion Area Councillors.
Bachelor's Walk Branch.
All other branches will move off in succession as in order of assembly. On arrival at the Phœnix Park they will move into position as directed by stewards.

OTHER PARADES.

Other branches will move into position at the Cenotaph as directed by the stewards.

PHŒNIX PARK.

The entrance to the Phœnix Park will be by the main gate, Parkgate street, for all ex-Service men marching in formed bodies.

THE CEREMONY.

(a) The ceremony will commence by the band playing Chopin's Funeral March.
(b) 10.59 a.m., Last Post.
(c) 11 a.m., Two Minutes' Silence.
(d) 11.2 a.m., Réveille.
(e) Lament, during which time wreaths will be laid at Cenotaph.

CONCLUSION OF CEREMONY.

March past the Cenotaph by contingents as follows:—
Band leads—passing in front of the Cross—turn to right and march off, followed by General Sir W. B. Hickie, K.C.B., and Area Councillors.
No 15 Companies will turn to the right in fours and follow in the rear of the Area Councillors. No. 16 to 24 Companies will follow No. 15 in succession.
Companies 5 to 14 will turn to the right in fours and move off in succession immediately in the rear of No. 4 Company.
Contingents will move out after the ceremony by the Wellington road, towards Islandbridge gate.
Vehicular traffic will move by the North Circular road gate, and cars will be parked by the general public at a place which will be pointed out by police on duty.
Distinguished visitors will enter by the main gate on the production of tickets. Their cars will be parked in a position pointed out by a steward detailed for this purpose.

G.S.R. EX-SERVICE MEN.

At 9.15 o'clock a.m. contingents from Kingsbridge, North Wall, Harcourt street, and Westland Row will parade at Kingsbridge. At 8.30 the Inchicore ex-Service men will parade at the Pond Field, Inchicore, and march to Kingsbridge. On the departure of the 9.30 a.m. train a wreath will be placed on the war memorial on the platform. At 9.15 a similar ceremony will take place at the Broadstone, at which the Broadstone ex-Service men will be present, afterwards marching to the Kingsbridge, where a joint parade of the Great Southern Railways' ex-Service men will be formed to march to the public ceremony in the Phœnix Park.

AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

No Arts lectures will be delivered at Trinity College, Dublin, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon to-day. The occasion will be observed in the College as in former years. The great bell will toll eleven times at 11 a.m. as a signal. After that it is desired that all work, speech and movement should cease in the College for two minutes. The Chapel will be open as usual, and a brief Service will be held.

IN THE LAW COURTS.

Members of the Bar are requested to assemble at the Bar Memorial Bronze, in the Law Courts, Dublin Castle, a few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning, for the observance of the two minutes' silence.

IN THE CHURCHES.

Armistice Day Services will be held in many of the Dublin churches to-day.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral there will be Holy Communion at 10.50 a.m.

In North Strand Parish Church, at 8 p.m., seats will be reserved for ex-Service men, who are invited to wear their decorations. The preacher will be the Rev. R. C. Madden, M.A., ex-Chaplain, British Army, and Chaplain, Free State Army, Curragh Camp. The collection will be for Earl Haig's Fund.

In Rathfarnham Parish Church the Service will begin at 10.50 a.m. The silence will be followed by Holy Communion. At 8 p.m. there will be a special Service, at which the Rev. J. Tobias, B.D., H.C.F., will preach. There will be a parade of Scouts and Guides, and ex-Service men are asked to wear their decorations.

A Service of Remembrance will also be held in St. Mary's Church, Crumlin, at 8 p.m., when the preacher will be Archdeacon Yates, B.D. Collections will be made for Earl Haig's Fund.

At Harold's Cross Church there will be a Litany of Remembrance at 10.45 a.m., followed by the two minutes' silence. Ex-Service men, wearing decorations, are invited to be present at a Service at 8 p.m. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. E. L. B. Barker, Incumbent of Celbridge, ex-C.F., and the collections will be in aid of Earl Haig's Fund for ex-Service men.

Other Services will be held as follows:—
St. Andrew's Church—10.45 a.m.
St. Peter's—10.45 a.m.
Christ Church (Leeson Park).—8 and 10.45 a.m., Holy Communion 8 p.m., Rev. N. H. Hamilton.
Clontarf Parish Church—10.45 a.m., short Service. 8 p.m., Rev. F. E. Byrn.
St. Paul's Church—10.45 a.m., Holy Communion. 8 p.m., Service of Remembrance.
Magdalen Church—10.45 a.m.
Harold's Cross Parish Church—10.45 a.m., Litany of Remembrance and Two Minutes' Silence. 8 p.m., Evening Prayer; Rev. E. L. B. Barker (ex-C.F.).
Tullow Parish Church (Carrickmines).—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Special Prayers and Holy Communion.
St. Stephen's Church.—10.45 a.m., Service of Remembrance, with reading of roll of fallen and observance of Two Minutes' Silence, followed by a celebration of Holy Communion.
St. Bartholomew's Church—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion, with Two Minutes' Silence at 11 o'clock. 5.30 p.m., Choral Evensong.
St. Philip's Church, Milltown.—10.45 a.m., Service of Remembrance and Intercession.
All Saints' Church (Grangegorman).—7.45 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.45 a.m., Holy Communion.
St. James's Parish Church.—10.45 a.m., Rev. E. M. Bateman.
St. James's District Church.—8 p.m., Rev. N. H. Waring.
Centenary Church (Stephen's Green).—8 p.m.

"OFFICERS' FRIEND."

Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes-Wilson would like to draw attention to the fact that the headquarters of the Officers' Friend Branch, South Ireland, are now at 56 Upper Mount street, Dublin. He will be pleased to see any officers in Dublin for the Armistice celebrations on 11th November, requiring assistance or advice, either on Friday afternoon, between 2 and 5 o'clock, or on Saturday morning between 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

Jurors summoned to attend the Dublin Circuit Court (Criminal) at Green street, Dublin, to-day, need not attend until 11.30 o'clock, instead of 11 o'clock, as previously fixed.

Mr. L. H. S. Beatty is representing the Dublin Chamber of Commerce at the Phœnix Park ceremony.

Officers and men who served with the 5th Royal Irish Lancers met at a dinner, held last night in the Red Bank Restaurant, Dublin. Standing at the top of the table are Major Tynan, General Sir William B. Hickie, Brigadier-General Brown-Clayton, Major J. D. Barry, Captain W. H. Peters and Captain W. A. Henry.

FARMERS' PARTY IN THE DAIL.

ACTION APPROVED BY UNION EXECUTIVE.

At a meeting of the National Executive, Irish Farmers' Union, held at 37 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, yesterday, Mr. R. A. Butler, President, in the chair, it was decided: "That the National Executive approves of the action of the Farmers' Party in its decision to work in coalition with Cumann na nGaedheal in the present Dail."

Senator M. F. O'Hanlon, Colonel C. M. Gibbon and Mr. R. Wilson, ex-T.D., were nominated as representatives of the Union to attend the World's Dairy Congress, to be held in London in July, 1928.

An interesting discussion took place regarding the high rate of commission charges on the sales of pork in Smithfield Market, London. It was decided that the Union should call a general conference of all the interests concerned for Thursday, 8th December (in connection with the fat stock show), to consider in all its bearings the question of marketing of Irish pork, beef and live-stock.

Mr. E. A. Hackett, King's County, and Colonel G. O'Callaghan-Westropp, Clare, were named to give evidence on behalf of the Union before the Inter-Departmental Committee on Road Traffic.

ROYAL IRISH LANCERS.

DINNER IN DUBLIN LAST NIGHT.

General Sir William B. Hickie, K.C.B., was present at the annual dinner of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers' Old Comrades' Association, Ireland, at the Red Bank Restaurant, D'Olier street, Dublin, last night.

Mr. A. J. Norris, Vice-President, in the chair.

The toast, "The King," was proposed by General Brown-Clayton, D.S.O., and duly honoured.

The toast, "The Queen, Prince of Wales, and All the Royal Family," was proposed by Major J. E. Barry, and duly honoured with acclamation.

Mr. J. A. Norris proposed the toast of "Officers, Past and Present," and coupled with it the name of General Brown-Clayton.

General Brown-Clayton, replying, gave a brief and witty description of comrade officers, and then said that he was tied to this country now, and he thought the Old Country was getting on all right.

"I have hopes," he concluded, "that it will be much better later on." (Cheers.)

"The Regiment" was proposed by Captain Peters, who was present to represent the London Association.

"Fallen Comrades," a toast proposed by Mr. N. Voakes, was honoured in silence.

Mr. H. Reeves, the Secretary of the 5th Lancers' Association, Ireland, proposed the toast of "The Guests," coupling with it the General Sir W. B. Hickie, in reply, said that the 5th Lancers and the 8th Hussars had taken the place which one expected them to take—the front line—and had started the practice of holding association dinners in Dublin, an example which he hoped would be followed by other regiments. His remarks in reference to the event of Remembrance Day are reported on page 7.

At the end of the dinner General Brown-Clayton proposed that they should send a telegram of congratulation, and hope for his further speedy recovery, to General Sir Bryan Mahon.

The guests included Major-General Sir William Hickie, K.C.B., Major J. J. Tynan, D.S.O., Captain W. A. Henry, representing the 8th Hussars; Captain W. H. Peters, Secretary, 5th Lancers O.C.A.,, London.

Musical items were contributed by Mr. John Clarke Barry (pianist), Mr. Bateson (5th Lancers), Mr. M. Kane, Mr. W. H. Seddon (5th Lancers), Mr. Leeson (violinist), Mr. Williams, and Captain Peters (5th Lancers).

WHAT IS DRIPPING?

ANALYSTS DIFFER IN DERRY PROSECUTION.

Analysts were at variance in a case heard at Londonderry Petty Sessions, in which William J. Porter, Sackville street, was prosecuted by the Corporation for selling dripping which was not of the substance and quality demanded, as it contained 25 per cent. fat having the characteristics of cottonseed stearine.

The certificate of the Government Analyst stated that the sample contained vegetable fat derived from cottonseed. The City Analyst in his certificate stated that the dripping contained 25 per cent. of fat having the characteristics of cottonseed stearine.

For the defence, on the other hand, it was stated by Mr. Hume Babington, solicitor, that the makers of the dripping had obtained an analysis from the Public Analyst in Glasgow, who certified that it did not contain any cottonseed stearine. The Government Analyst did not state that the sample contained 25 per cent. fat having the characteristics of stearine, and, therefore, did not support the allegation in the summons.

Mr. Babington explained that he really represented the wholesale people, who were shouldering the responsibility.

The magistrates convicted, and imposed a fine of £5 and costs.

ZENANA SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission was opened yesterday in the Gregg Hall, Dawson street, Dublin, by Lady Moore, who spoke of the urgent need for workers for new work being undertaken in Benares. Three schools have been taken over there by the Zenana Mission, and an additional £500 is necessary for their upkeep.

Dr. Ethel Douglas, who is in charge of the Mission Hospital at Lucknow, has just been awarded the Kaisir I Hind Medal in recognition of her services to the women of India.

The principal stallholders are Miss Johnson-Smyth, Miss Darby-Dowman, Mrs. Ormsby Hamilton, Miss Sherwood, Mrs. W. H. Bewley, Miss Carroll, Miss Martin, Miss Cherry, Miss Pim, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Sellins.

The sale will be continued to-day.

MEATH DIOCESAN SYNOD.

THE NEW BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

PROBLEM OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Most Rev. John Orr, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, presided at the annual meeting of the Meath Diocesan Synod, in the Synod Hall, Christchurch place, Dublin, yesterday. There was a large attendance of clerical and lay members.

The proceedings were opened with the reading of Scripture and prayers by the Dean of Clonmacnoise.

Archdeacon Healy said that before they began their business, as the oldest clergyman in the diocese, he wished, on their behalf, to extend a very hearty welcome to their Bishop.

The Rev. E. Goff joined in the welcome, which was endorsed most heartily by the applause of the entire Synod.

Archdeacon Healy and Colonel Pepper, D.L., were appointed hon. secretaries to the Synod.

The Rev. T. R. Brunskill was appointed a member of the Representative Church Body, in room of the Archdeacon of Meath, who had retired by rotation, and did not seek re-election.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, on rising to address the Synod, was greeted with applause. He said that it was not his intention to deliver any formal address; it would be something like presumption on his part to attempt to speak about the affairs of the diocese, in which he had only been resident four days. But there were a few things that he would like to say. In the first place, he thanked them most heartily for the hearty welcome they had given him, and he assured them that he appreciated the honour they had done him in electing him as their Bishop. He hoped, trusted, and prayed that, with God's help, they would find, as time went on, that their confidence had not been misplaced, and that, so far as God gave him the ability to do it, he would endeavour to carry out the duties of the office to which he had been called.

To-day they could not but think—it being the first ordinary meeting of the Synod since his death—of Bishop Collins, who presided over their last annual Synod. They felt, and the whole Church felt, that they had lost a really good man, and they used that word in no ordinary sense; for Bishop Collins was a good man through and through. Like Barnabas, he was full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. All who knew him loved him, and he knew that Dr. Collins had been happy in his work in the Diocese of Meath, because he often told him so. They would like to express their deep sympathy with the widow who had been bereaved, and the little ones deprived of their father.

A UNITED CHURCH.

Continuing, the President said that he knew he would have the loyal co-operation of the clergy of the diocese in his work. He thought that there was one reason why they in the Church of Ireland were so united—he might say unanimous—they had clergy and laity sharing the responsibility of Church government, and helping one another in carrying on the great work of their dear old Church of Ireland. Please God, that was going to remain, and it was going to be so in the Diocese of Meath. They would work together always—bishop, clergy and laity—for the welfare of their beloved Church.

To his friends of the laity he would say that upon them, even more than upon the clergy, devolved the duty and privilege of witnessing for the Faith in this land. People would not look upon them as if they were speaking from a brief, or as if they were tied to orthodox principles. They would speak more freely to them than they would to the clergy, and the laity should be prepared to give an answer as to the faith that was in them. People, he thought, were really more keen on religion than ever before; but there were many who were persuaded that religion was to be found outside the Church, rather than inside. It was for them to prove that that was a fallacy, and that Christianity was the only religion in the wide world which could appeal to the noblest aspirations of the human soul. "This is the victory that overcometh the world; even your faith."

THE LATE BISHOP.

Colonel Pepper informed the Synod that it was proposed to erect a memorial to the late Bishop Collins.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL'S REPORT.

Colonel Pepper moved the adoption of the report of the Diocesan Council and the statement of accounts. He said that their finances showed a decided improvement. In Stipend Fund No. 1, in 1925 there was a deficit of £495. On the 31st December last there was a surplus of £71, showing an improvement of £566. The cash receipts for assessment also showed an increase of £291, the figures being £4,705 in 1925 and £4,996 in 1926. The arrears of assessment had also decreased by £176, the figures being £1,852 in 1926, as against £2,028 in 1925.

The report was adopted.

PAROCHIA INCOMES.

The Rev. Mr. Coulter proposed that it be a recommendation to the Diocesan Council to grant from the Poor Parishes Fund, a sum to be allocated to raise incomes of parishes which were under £ 10 a year.

The Archdeacon of Glendalough sympathised with the object of the resolution, but said that when the amalgamation schemes were completed, no parish income in the diocese would be less than £300 a year.

A suggestion was made, as an amendment, that the sum of £300 in Mr. Coulter's resolution should be altered to £400.

On a show of hands this suggestion was carried.

EDUCATION.

In presenting the report of the Diocesan Board of Education, the Dean of Clonmacnoise said that there were 32 primary schools in the diocese, made up of sixteen in Meath, four in Westmeath, and six in King's County, and they were attended in 1926 by 728 children. Some of their schools were so small that there was the danger ahead of having to close them. As it was a very difficult matter to get schools reopened the prospect was one of much importance. He pointed out that the control of education was passing out of the hands of the Church of Ireland, and they ought to be very careful. At one time they had representatives among the educational authorities, but this was not so now. They did not accuse the Government of any unfair dealing, but there was no doubt that there was room for great care and watchfulness.

The report was adopted.

The Diocesan Temperance Committee's report, and the report of the Board of Missions were also adopted.

ELECTIONS.

The Synod then proceeded with the usual elections.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The following were elected:—
Eastern Division—The Rev. T. R. Brunskill, the Rev. E. Goff, the Rev. L. A. Handy, Mr. J. H. Nicholson, Captain Fowler, Sir Nugent Everard, Admiral Craig-Waller, Major T. C. Gerrard, Major Montgomery. Supplemental—The Rev. W. F. Ament, the Marquis of Headfort and Major The Fox.
Western Division—The Rev. B. S. Radcliffe, the Rev. A. E. L. Stuart, the Rev. L. G. F. Eccles, Messrs. G. R. Hyde, A. T. F. Briscoe, H. A. Upton, H. M. Smyth, G. E. Mooney, F. Devenish-Meares. Supplemental—The Rev. W. H. Devlin, Mr. R. Reynell and Colonel F. Odell.
Representatives to the General Synod:—
Eastern Division—The Revs. T. R. Brunskill, W. F. Ament, E. Goff, L. A. Handy, L. Coulter, the Archdeacon of Meath, Sir Nugent Everard, Bart.; Colonel Charles Pepper, D.L.; Captain Fowler, Admiral Craig-Waller, Mr. J. H. Nicholson, Major Montgomery, the Marquis of Headfort, Major Collins-Gerrard, Mr. T. E. Potterton, G. Wilkinson, Major The Fox. Supplemental—The Revs. W. C. Harvey, H. St. G. McClenaghan, R. S. Hipwell, Mr. G. Lenon, Captain Naper, Major C. W. Chaloner, Major Pratt, Major Preston, Mr. A. V. Montgomery.
Western Division—The Rev. B. S. Radcliffe, the Dean of Clonmacnoise, the Revs. A. E. L. Stuart, F. J. Mourtie, W. H. Devlin, H. M. C. Hughes, Messrs. A. T. F. Briscoe, W. G. Nash, G. R. Hyde, A. Gray, H. M. Smyth, H. A. Upton, F. Devenish-Meares, Colonel King Harman, Mr. R. Reynell, the Earl of Longford, Major H. Smyth. Supplemental—The Revs. G. T. Berry, J. G. Hodges, F. W. Knight, Mr. G. E. Mooney, Captain R. Smyth, Mr. E. Perry, Mr. T. Lupton, Mr. G. Gibson, Colonel Fetherstonhaugh.
Diocesan Nominators:—Colonel Charles Pepper, D.L., the Dean of Clonmacnoise, the Archdeacon of Meath. Supplemental—The Revs. T. R. Brunskill, B. S. Radcliffe, E. Goff, W. F. Ament, Mr. G. R. Hyde, J. H. Nicholson.

THE MOTOR-CYCLE EXHIBITION. Fifty-two famous Motor-Cycle and Engine Manufacturers who exhibited at Olympia last week all recommend Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil for best results.—(Advt.)

THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

FIANNA FAIL'S REPEAL BILL DEFEATED.

MEASURE TO END NEXT MARCH

Fianna Fail's attempt to secure the repeal of the Public Safety Act was defeated in the Dail yesterday by 77 votes against 71. Mr. A. Byrne (Independent) voted with Fianna Fail and the Labour Party.

The Government agreed, however, to bring the Act to an end on March 31st, 1928.

EX-SERVICE MEN.

HOUSING SCHEMES IN CORK.

Mr. T. J. MURPHY (Labour, Cork), asked the President if he was aware that a number of schemes for the erection of ex-Service men's houses in County Cork had been abandoned by the Trust, and whether he would have further representations made to the British Government urging that the promise of housing accommodation made to ex-Service men should be fulfilled without delay.

President COSGRAVE replied that the matter would be looked into, and, if necessary, representations would be made.

THE KETTLE MEMORIAL.

In reply to Mr. Sean Lemass (Fianna Fail, South Dublin), the MINISTER FOR FINANCE said that in 1923 the Commissioners of Public Works consented to the erection in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, of a bust in memory of Mr. T. Kettle. The Memorial Committee stated at the time that the inscription on the pedestal would be limited to "Tom Kettle," or "T. M. Kettle," with the dates of birth and death. In view of the unsettled conditions then prevailing, it was agreed that the erection of the memorial should be postponed.

In February last it was mentioned for the first time that it was proposed to inscribe on the pedestal some lines from Tom Kettle's last poem. Consent to the addition of the lines was withheld, as the Commissioners considered that some contention might result, a general election being imminent, but that the additional words could be inscribed later. There was no longer any objection to the completion of the memorial with the inscription.

TARIFF APPLICATIONS.

Replying to Mr. Sean Lemass (Fianna Fail, Dublin City, South), the MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE said that the thirteen groups of taxable articles, showing annual imports to the value of £3,000, regarding which applications have been made for tariffs were :—Woollen piece goods, wheaten flour, down quilts, leather, fish barrels, yeast, printed matter, fertilisers, briar pipes packing cases, packed salt, fibre. These applications were made before the passing of the Tariff Commission Act.

Since then applications had been made in respect of the first five mentioned articles, and these had been referred to the Tariff Commission.

UNRULY CONVICTS.

In reply to Mr. F. Kerlin, the MINISTER FOR JUSTICE said that during the five months from the June general election to the 9th inst., 32 convicts at Maryborough Prison had been reported for acts of insubordination or misconduct. Of these twenty had submitted to prison discipline after remonstrance or disciplinary punishment. The remaining twelve had refused to work or exercise or dress properly. They were being kept in close confinement, and their misconduct involved a loss of remission of portion of their sentences and privileges of letters, visits, and newspapers. There had been so far no reduction in their dietary.

Mr. RUTTLEDGE (Fianna Fail, N. Mayo)—Does the Minister mean solitary confinement?

The MINISTER—Confined in their cells.

Mr. KERLIN inquired whether these men had been in the condemned section of the prison.

The MINISTER said he should imagine not, but if the deputy would give notice of these things he would be able to give information.

Mr. BRISCOE (Fianna Fail, Dublin City, S.) asked if there was any foundation for the statement that these prisoners had been ill-treated by warders or other officials.

The MINISTER—No, sir.

GREATER DUBLIN.

Mr. P. S. DOYLE (Government, Dublin City, S.) asked the Minister for Local Government and Public Health whether, pending the introduction of legislation based upon the recommendations of the Greater Dublin Commission, he is prepared to introduce a bill conferring upon urban districts generally, or upon the Corporation of Dublin, the powers suggested by the paragraphs of the report which deal with the compulsory acquisition of derelict, insanitary and condemned sites under certain conditions.

Mr. MULCAHY, Minister for Local Government, said that the report was being specially examined, and it was not proposed at that stage to introduce legislation on the lines suggested by the deputy. The desirability of enlarging the existing powers of local authorities in the matter of acquiring derelict sites, etc., would be investigated.

MARGARINE AND ROSARIES.

The Report stage of the financial resolution imposing a duty of threepence per pound on margarine, and 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on rosaries, was passed without discussion. It was agreed that the Dentists Bill be referred to the Special Committee to consider Section 24 and the second schedule.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

FIANNA FAIL'S REPEAL BILL.

Mr. DE VALERA (F.F., Clare), moving the second reading of the Public Safety (Repeal) Bill, said that he and his colleagues believed that the Act ought not to be on the Statute Book at all, because it was a source of public danger. They believed also that it was unnecessary. The powers needed for maintaining peace and dealing with criminals were in existence. They thought that the Act was unjust, because it took away the liberty of the individual, of the private citizen, and they thought that it was unconstitutional. He quoted comments on the Act from the *Irish Independent*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and *The Times*.

Referring to the manner in which the Act dealt with the Constitution, he said:—"Our attitude towards that Constitution is pretty well known, in so far as there is any part of it which can be regarded as having been freely accepted by the Irish people and their representatives. That part of the Constitution which has been imposed on the country is opposed by us, and it is our hope to change these articles of it. There are certain articles of it which are admirable. They are articles drawn up by Irishmen, with their minds thrown back to the history of coercion in this country, and to the persecution of the individual in this country in the past by legal artifices and by the abrogation of the common law.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Mr. de VALERA then took up the official booklet containing the Standing Orders and the Constitution, and said—"This is supposed to contain the Constitution. In future you will have to put the Public Safety Act in it, because your Constitution is now the Public Safety Act."

He mentioned certain articles in the Constitution which he said were admirable, and quoting Section 3 of the Public Safety Act, which provides that the Act shall supersede the Constitution if the two come into conflict. "What does that mean?" he asked, and where is the Constitution if this is to be accepted as amending it? Is there anyone going to tell us what the Constitution is now? Give us the Constitution as amended. No one knows what the Constitution is in contravention of this Act. There is no information as to what articles are amended.

"This Act supersedes the Constitution and is fundamental law. This Act does away with all the safeguards of liberty in the Constitution, and it is a public menace. The powers given by the Act should not be given to any body of men. Men are not angels, and we should not give them that power. But when we think of the *personnel* of the Executive Council to which they are given; when we remember the past history of the members—those of us who know that history and know how they abused powers they got and took powers they did not get—we know how dangerous it is to have Acts of this kind at their disposal. Go back to May, 1922—

THE SPEAKER INTERVENES.

The SPEAKER—If we are going to shew the history of the country from May, 1922, and if that is relevant in this debate, the history of the past ten years will be relevant, and I doubt if it will be of profit in this debate.

Mr. DE VALERA—My point is that the powers in this Act should not be given to any Executive, and particularly to an Executive at the present time, because of the fact that they, by means of abrogating to themselves certain powers, brought about a situation which meant civil war.

The SPEAKER said that the Public Safety Act was law. An attempt was being made to repeal it. Until that was done it was law for every Executive. If the deputy was allowed to make the point that the Executive was responsible for many Acts, the Executive must get facilities to defend itself, and they would travel over an area not covered by the bill.

Mr. DE VALERA said that they felt that every moment the Public Safety Act was on the Statute Book it meant danger to the country. He wanted to point out how particularly dangerous it was at present, when they had an Executive Council in office the history of which was known to them. He did not want to go into this if he could avoid it; but he did want to point out the sequence of events in order that it might be clear to the House what might happen if that Executive took hasty action, and they found themselves in civil war before they knew where they were.

The SPEAKER said that if the deputy went back on these things the Executive Council would be entitled to defend itself, and he could see no conclusion to the debate. He thought that it ought not to be gone into. The question was whether the Public Safety Act ought to be repealed.

Mr. DE VALERA said that if they were to deal with the Executive having larger powers, they ought to be able to go back and point out the dangers that lay in such powers being in the hands of any Executive.

The SPEAKER said that the deputy would simply state his views. He put it to Mr. de Valera that he could not state the sequence of events impartially—nobody in that House could. He did not know whether anyone in the country would accept any individual's relation of the sequence of events since 1922 as impartial history. If the House wanted to discuss the sequence of events from 1922 it could do so, but for his part he thought it ought not to be done. He had a very decided view on that, because it would not be history that they would be discussing, but contention.

Mr. E. COONEY (F.F., North Dublin), asked whether the Executive Council, in defence of the retention of the Act, would have the right to recite the circumstances which they held were responsible for that Act.

THE SAME RIGHTS.

The SPEAKER said that the Executive Council would have the same rights as Deputy de Valera, and no more and no less, so far as the capacity of the Chair could regulate it. He thought that the House did not want to go into the history of the events that happened since May, 1922. The deputy could make his case without going into them.

Mr. DE VALERA said that he was afraid that he could not deal with the situation without touching on the fringe of these events—though he did not want to go into them in detail and to rake up everything. He wanted to give reasons for showing why the Public Safety Act was a danger to the community at the present time. How could they, he asked, possibly deal with it unless they could examine all the circumstances.

The SPEAKER said he was anxious to know whether the House desired that kind of debate. He appreciated Mr. de Valera's position, but he also appreciated that nobody in that House wanted a debate on the history of events from 1922 to the present moment. He would like to know what the House thought of the matter.

Mr. T. J. O'CONNELL (Labour, South Mayo), said that he believed that since the Fianna Fail Party had come into the House a new atmosphere had been created not alone in that House, but in the country, tending towards peace and forgetfulness of the sad events that occurred in the country during the last four or five years. He believed that Mr. de Valera and his party would be able to make out a sufficiently strong case for the repeal of the Act without going to the necessity of having a debate that must necessarily be in a spirit of bitterness and contention. If these things were brought up again now it would not help the case for repeal.

He appealed to Mr. de Valera to make his case for repeal on the Act itself. It could and should be made on the merits of the Act itself, and especially in view of the new circumstances that had been brought about in the country since Fianna Fail entered the Dail. So far as his party was concerned, they would support the case for repeal, but they would not support it on the grounds of anything that occurred so long ago as 1922. Mr. de Valera would have a better chance of carrying his motion if he made his case for repeal on the Act itself.

HIS ONLY DESIRE.

Mr DE VALERA said that his only desire was to show the House the danger that lay in the Act. If any Executive was going, for instance, to prevent the House from meeting when it should meet, until such time as the spark had been put to the tinder, and the tinder was so alight that no power could stop it, where would they be then? Such a thing happened before, and it might happen again.

The SPEAKER said that that question could not be debated.

Mr. DE VALERA said that he could imagine cases in the future. Perhaps he would be able to do that, if he looked into the future, and he could visualise such a case for them. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER said that he especially wanted to avoid this debate becoming bitter.

Mr. DE VALERA said that he agreed absolutely that bitterness was futility, but he could not keep his mind blind to the fact that what had happened before could happen again, and that history had a knack of repeating itself. If they wanted to make provision for the future, and prevent these things happening again, they should repeal this Act if the matter was ever going to be settled. On the previous day they had the whole question of treason raised in the Dental Bill. They would have instances like that repeatedly if they did not settle the matter. He thought it would be very much better to try to face the question, and get some understanding. He and his party had been asked repeatedly what were their views on various questions. How could they give their views if the moment they tried to give a picture from their viewpoint they were held up.

He found it difficult, in view of the attitude of the Speaker, to deal with the matter, because his whole point with respect to it was that with powers like those in the hands of the Executive they would present *fait accompli* to the House. They would, and could, bring about a situation in which it would be too late for anybody to do anything that would be effective.

They knew that the bill gave the Executive powers to declare any organisation whatever which in their opinion was treasonable to declare it unlawful. It gave them power to take any particular individual to whom they had a dislike, or who in any way might hamper them, and order him to leave the country within 48 hours. It gave the police force the right to arrest a man, keep him in jail, and deprive him of his liberty for seven days. A member of the Executive Council could further deprive him of liberty for two months more.

"A NEW CRIME."

They had created a new crime: that of being "Suspect." If in the opinion of a member of the Gardai Siothchana anybody is reasonably suspect—the reasonableness depending upon the particular Superintendent of the Gardai Siothchana—the person was to be taken away from his home, and put into prison for two months and seven days. They must remember that the Police Force was recruited at a time which made it almost a certainty that the police would belong to one party and be a party force. He was not blaming the police for that: circumstances made it so.

The SPEAKER said that if interruptions persisted a rule would have to be made to hear everyone in silence.

A chorus of "Hear, hears" came from many parts of the House, accompanied by laughter.

Mr. BLYTHE said that all bodies of the sort could be entered into only to bring about armed insurrection, to bring about war in the country between the people of the country—a civil war. If it had not that result it would lead to crimes such as occurred last July. The Government felt it necessary to take steps that would hinder the work of such organisations. Most of the other provisions of the bill, except only the provision dealing with the military courts, were minor provisions.

The object of the power to establish military courts was not to supersede, but to preserve, trial by jury. After a crime like the murder of Kevin O'Higgins no one could say that some steps were not necessary. They had a Minister of State slaughtered by the roadside. If one of the criminals who slew him was taken, did anyone think that the ordinary Dublin jury could deal with him without some measure of trepidation. It was feared that if these men were taken, and even if there was irrefutable evidence of guilt, the jury would be terrorised into acquitting them.

They had to see that jury-trial was not broken down, because it would be a calamity for the country if jurymen, having done their duty, were shot down on their return home. The measure was brought in as a warning to those who might be inclined to interfere with jurymen in the discharge of their duties.

The object of this Act was not political; it was for the preservation, not the taking away, of the rights of the individual—to secure and safeguard those rights.

NEW CONDITIONS.

He believed that, with the Dail filled, such crimes as that which brought about the passing of the Act were less likely to occur, and that with the passage of time the possibility of their recurring would pass away, but they had got to remember that they had men who had committed the crime—had done it after a good deal of preliminary talk, because they knew that there was talk for a long time about the assassination of Ministers. These men had tasted blood, and they had not been taken. If they had been taken and brought to trial before a Dublin jury, or a jury in the Free State, one would say that the circumstances justified the repeal of the Act, but they had not been taken and they were still a danger, and the Dail ought not to do anything to allow them to think that there was any weakening in the determination of the State, and of the people of the State, to put down those things.

The powers that were in the hands of the Executive had been used with the most extreme moderation. He thought that the wise thing to do was to allow the Act to stand until the effect of the changed atmosphere, which must arise with the filling up of the Dail, had reached the people who were inclined to resort to assassination and crime. They should see if it was possible to get the men who committed the murder, because it would be a great thing to do that.

The repeal of the Public Safety Act would not make it easier to get them. If there was any change there were people with information to give who would be less willing to give it. He thought that it would be a most irresponsible thing, in view of the grave danger to the State, to repeal the Act at the present time. They desired to get back to normality—to have peace and established government, but if there were ill-disposed individuals in the country in abnormal numbers, then the Executive must have abnormal powers to deal with them.

The powers in the Act had scarcely been used at all, and they would not be used any more than was necessary. There never was the slightest intention to use them for any other purpose than the prevention of crimes of violence and for the safeguarding of the ordinary people of the country.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

INDEPENDENT'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. JASPER WOLFE (Independent, W. Cork), said that he was sorry to notice that Deputy de Valera had not made any reference to the deplorable circumstances under which the Public Safety Act had been introduced. A great statesman, a great Irishman, and a great patriot had been foully assassinated, and everybody knew that it was the duty of the Executive Council to trace his murderers. In the discharge of that duty the members of the Executive Council said that they required the Public Safety Act, and they were carrying out the wishes of the country in doing their utmost to bring the assassins to justice.

The Act was passed, not by the Government Party, the Labour Party, or by any other party in the House; but it was passed because over forty members of the Dail remained outside and would not come up to vote. He voted for the second reading, and at the general election which followed his constituents increased his first preference votes by 50 per cent. His constituents had no fear of the Act; they looked upon it, in fact, as a mere "empty formula."

He agreed that the time had come when the amendment moved by the Minister for Finance might safely be yielded, and he would suggest a further cutting down of the period. Why not let the Act expire on the 10th July, 1928, which would be a day of general mourning throughout Ireland, and when there would be further proof that the country had no sympathy with murder?

"UNNECESSARY AND UNJUST."

Mr. SEAN LEMASS (F.F., South Dublin) said that the Act was unnecessary, unjust, and a menace to the peace of the country, and the case for its repeal had been clearly established. The Act conferred upon the Executive Council powers which he would not like to see conferred upon any body of men. He would not like to see those powers conferred upon a Fianna Fail Executive. They all had memories—many of them bitter ones. He, for one, would not like to be confronted with the temptation to use the powers conferred by the Act. It might not then be the "empty formula" which Deputy Wolfe and Deputy O'Hanlon had represented it to be.

MINISTER FOR JUSTICE.

Mr. J. FITZGERALD-KENNEY (Minister for Justice) said that much of the criticism of the Act was empty rhetoric. When the Act was passed they were faced with a serious state of affairs. The Act was largely a preventive measure. The very existence of Part 4 of the Act was, to his mind, the safeguarding of the jury system. Men must recognise that they could not terrorise the people of the country; they must expect that they could not murder a Minister and escape by terrorising the jury. Persons who used assassination as a political weapon must recognise that the Act would be used against them.

It had been said that the Act gave the Executive too much power. It did give them strong powers, but it was the duty of the Executive to make the minimum use of these powers. The fact that the powers were there was sufficient to deter persons from crime.

Mr. de Valera said that the Act was entirely unconstitutional, but he was glad to hear him praise a large part of the Constitution. The Constitution, which was a splendid one, was the measure of Constitutional liberty which Irishmen should enjoy during normal times. If the country became abnormal then the Constitution should be departed from. The people did not exist for the Constitution, but the Constitution existed for the welfare of the people. The members of the Government were not enemies of personal liberty; they were the very opposite. The liberty they believed in was the liberty of the law-abiding citizen to carry out his work in his own way. The liberty which would give the right to men to plot, plan and carry out political murder was false liberty, and would always find in the Government virile and implacable enemies. (Hear, hear.)

THE LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. T. J. O'CONNELL (Labour, Mayo) said that his party would vote for the second reading of the bill. They had opposed the Public Safety Bill, and had given their reasons when it was being debated. They would have opposed it no matter what Executive Council had been in power. The Act was a blot on the Statute Book. He believed that a new atmosphere had been created in the country during the last few months, and the times were not abnormal, as had been stated. Any crime existing could be dealt with by the ordinary criminal law.

Mr. G. WOLFE (Govt., Kildare) said that the fact that the Act was on the Statute Book had an effect in quietening the country.

Mr. G. BOLAND (Roscommon) said no case had been made to show that the late Minister for Justice was killed for political purposes. He expressed pleasure that a change of heart was being brought about.

Mr. SEAN McENTEE (F.F., Co. Dublin), supporting the Repeal Bill, said the Public Safety Act in some sections proposed to suspend articles of the Constitution, which was a very serious matter, and the last thing to which any Constitutional Government should resort. The implication in passing the Act was that the murder of the late Minister for Justice was political, and one Minister hinted that members of the Fianna Fail organisation were accessory, either before or after the fact. The Minister ought to produce evidence to substantiate his allegation, or else withdraw it. From the viewpoint of public safety there was no justification for the Act remaining on the Statute Book. It had been condemned by a member of the Judiciary.

Mr. MULLINS (F.F., West Cork) said the Minister for Justice stated that the Act would not be misused, and that it was no danger to any law-abiding citizen. As against that statement the Deputy alleged that a man had been pulled out of bed in the middle of the night, taken to a lonely part of the country, placed against the wall of a bridge, and told by a police officer that if he did not divulge information about alleged dumps he would be shot. He (Mr. Mullins) asked a question about the matter, and as a result a further visit was paid to the man, and a statement under intimidation was forced from him. This, the Deputy said, was a case of the Act being misused.

A TEMPTATION.

Mr. M. CORRY (Fianna Fail, E. Cork) said that the Public Safety Act was a danger, no matter what Government was in power, and he would be tempted to use it when he remembered that twelve months ago he was pulled out of bed and sent to jail for six weeks under one of these Public Safety Bills.

Mr. J. F. O'HANLON (Ind., Cavan) said that he took the credit for having the confirming authority clause inserted in the Public Safety Act, and this he regarded as, in a sense, a court of appeal. If the Executive Council held the opinion that there were bodies of men in the country whose conduct was treasonable and likely to be directed against the welfare of the State, it was their duty to take what powers they required to put a stop to the activities of those men.

Deputy Lemass has suggested that the time may come when I might be a victim of the Public Safety Act, but as a citizen I do not care who the Executive Council is, and as a citizen I shall conduct myself in such a way that I shall not be brought under it. (Government hear, hear.) He supported Deputy Wolfe's suggestion.

CAPTAIN REDMOND (N.L., Waterford) said that he saw no reason to change his attitude to the Public Safety Act. He had opposed it from the outset. The Act was introduced to prevent further crime of the character of Mr. O'Higgins's murder. He believed that it was unnecessary for that purpose, and he thought that it was unconstitutional as well.

PRESIDENT'S OFFER

TO CURTAIL LIFETIME OF ACT.

President COSGRAVE said that he would agree to limit the operation of the Act to 31st December, 1928.

Mr. L. BRENNAN (Independent, Roscommon) said that, as one who opposed the bill when it was being passed, he thought that now that it was on the Statute Book it would be a bad policy to repeal it, particularly when the constitution of the House was such that if any application of the Act proved unduly repressive there was a majority for a vote of no confidence in the Government. He did not see why there should not be general agreement to the President's suggestion.

President COSGRAVE said that, as the general silence indicated that there was not general agreement, he would like to say that there was a very poor case for the repeal of the measure. It was an extraordinary thing that members of the Opposition could not make up their minds on the subject without going to the British Press for opinions on it.

The Act was designed to deal with a situation which arose out of a terrible crime. His recollection was that no Fianna Fail deputy had expressed a desire to see apprehended the persons responsible for the assassination of the Minister. Members of the Government were charged with identifying various national institutions with the State. It was said that the Civic Guards were their Guards. Deputy MacEntee had used the phrase—their own judiciary. There was something in the deputy's mind when he said that. It was the judiciary of the State, and it was as independent of the Executive as any judiciary in any country in the world.

ASTONISHMENT.

The thing that astonished him most, and which convinced him that he was going to see Fianna Fail deputies on the Opposition benches for many years to come, was the fact that they would not have confidence in themselves if they were entrusted with Government. They said that these powers should not be given to archangels. The Act had been in existence since August last, and the real case against it was that it would interfere with the liberty of the citizen. They heard about coercion. How many cases had been cited in respect to the administration of the Act? They had learned a lot about administration during the last five years. They learned the futility of internment, but there was no internment under this Act.

Mr. S. T. O'KELLY—What about deportation?

President COSGRAVE—Is there any citizen of the State suffering from deportation under this Act?

Continuing, he said, that the fact of the matter was that the proposal to repeal the Act was a political manœuvre. It gave people an opportunity of saying what they would like to see in the Constitution. The real value of the Act as a deterrent was proved by the fact that during the last four months they had no attempt against any of the institutions of the State.

The Government had made a fair offer in agreeing that the Act should only remain in force until 31st December, 1928. The Act was never designed to be put into force against any political party. He did not mind a deputy with the inexperience of Mr. McEntee saying that this was designed to be used against the Fianna Fail Party.

Mr. O'KELLY—What was the meaning of a Minister referring to the Fianna Fail Party as a party of assassination?

President COSGRAVE—I have responsibility for the statements of the Executive Council as a collective body, and also for their statements in this House, but I have no responsibility for published speeches of theirs, and, in a matter of that kind, I would like to get more than a particular sentence of the speech. I have not heard or read the speech in question.

Mr. McENTEE replied that he had not the quotations with him, but that he could get them.

President COSGRAVE added that he did not know whether Deputy McEntee was satisfied that the Act was not intended to proscribe the Fianna Fail organisation, but if it was his view, or the view of any other members of his party, it would certainly be dissipated in time in the House, as would also the view that it was dangerous to give any Executive those powers.

LUNACY.

It was stated when the bill was going through that there was a danger of the trade unions being proclaimed as unlawful associations. He would like the House to consider what the position of an Executive would be after the proclamation of a political party or a trade union. Did anybody think that such an action would go unchallenged in the House? It would be political lunacy, to say nothing more.

The Act was designed to deal with a specific danger affecting the State—an endeavour to overthrow the Government of the State by unlawful means. It was designed to meet that threat, and to act as a deterrent to those who would be so inclined. It was not meant to deal with any order in the community but the conspirators and perpetrators of those crimes. Its administration bore out the statements made by the Government during its passage. It was passed in good faith, and it was not coercive on any citizen of good faith.

BOY SCOUTS.

Mr. RUTTLEDGE (F.F., North Mayo) said that the Government had told them time after time about impartial administration, but that House was well aware that there were various organisations in the country, and because they were closer to King than to country they were entitled to go on peacefully and without interference. The House was well aware of such an organisation as the British Fascisti. They were well aware of the existence of, and latitude given, to the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts. It should not be given, according to the so-called impartial Executive, to the Fianna Eireann Boy Scouts. When a charge was made a few days ago in the House by a member of the Fianna Fail Party against the Civic Guards, the Minister for Justice "shut up" the deputy who raised the question by saying that he did not believe that the Civic Guards could do such a thing.

That was the faith that the Minister had in the Guards, notwithstanding the fact that there were people in the country permanently maimed as a result of the intolerance and political bigotry of the Guards. Was it any wonder that the members on the Fianna Fail benches must have feelings of distrust and suspicion as to the way in which the Public Safety Act would be operated?

That Act, on the few occasions it was applied had been applied against Republicans. It had not been applied against ex-National Army officers, who, the Executive were well aware, were going round the country carrying guns. Hundreds of ex-National Army men were "trotting" round the country with guns in their pockets.

MR. DE VALERA'S CLOSING SPEECH.

Mr. DE VALERA, concluding the debate, said that there was no doubt that it was the intention of the Executive Council to use this Act against their political opponents; if the words and statements of Ministers meant anything they were there in black and white. There was nothing directed against the members of Fianna Fail in the Act that they cared a *thrauneen* about; it was what was going to better the country as a result of its operation that concerned them, and what was going to happen to the young men in whom he and members on the other side of the House should have a special interest.

"These young men," he declared, "were originally enrolled in the Army of the Irish Republic, sworn publicly in the most solemn manner to uphold the State against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and what we are anxious to do is to interpose between these men, whose crime is that they have been faithful to their ideals, the ideals with which we all started—and to save them from being driven into despair by trying sympathetically to understand their point of view."

It should be easy for men on the opposite benches to understand that, but there were others in the House who never could, and never would, understand it. There were men in the House who would have called Padraig Pearse a traitor, and men who would argue with Lord Norbury that Robert Emmet was a traitor. Treason, as hitherto defined, had never been accepted by those who believed in Irish nationality.

LOYALTY.

Those young men outside thought that they were loyal to the State, and that those inside were the traitors, and the Irish nation was not going to believe that Liam Mellowes and Cathal Brugha were traitors to the Irish nation, no matter what laws were passed.

It would not have been possible to regard this State in such a narrow way if the House had been filled from the beginning, because the other point of view would have been clearly expressed. The Public Safety Act was a continuation of the wrong method of dealing with the situation. They wanted to see the country progress, and the aspirations of the Irish people realised. How was that to be done? Not in the old British way of Coercion Acts. They knew that Coercion Acts never changed the attitude of the people against whom they were designed.

Would the lesson never be learned that the law was not in accord with the sentiments of the people? He asked the House to approach the question in such a way that Coercion Acts would not be necessary. For himself, he had since the Treaty was passed tried to find a basis whereby those with the national outlook could get together without being in conflict. He was prepared to accept majority rule as defined national policy for the time being, but the Constitution imposed upon them from outside he regarded as null and void.

In so far as it did represent the real desires of the Irish people he would probably be found trying to maintain that part of the Constitution as loyally as he maintained another Constitution in another State.

FINAL PEACE.

The House must be properly filled if they wanted to reunite the Irish people and make them loyal to the laws made by their representatives. The *personnel* of the House would not have been the same as at present if there were no barriers put in the way, and all those who accepted the Treaty as a stepping-stone to freedom had a duty to those outside, and should not drive them across the seas and deport them when they became inconvenient and had made a part of their beings the doctrines taught to them by members on the opposite benches. His party were in the House because they wanted to make a final peace possible.

THE DIVISION.

A division was then taken, and the amendment by the Minister for Finance was carried by 77 votes to 71.

Mr. A. BYRNE (Independent, North Dublin) and two members of the National League voted with Fianna Fail and the Labour Party in the minority.

When the figures were announced, President Cosgrave said that the period of two years might be dropped and March 31st, 1928, substituted. The amendment was altered to that effect.

Mr. DE VALERA said that the opposition of his Party to the continuance of the Act still stood.

The House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

WEXFORD TOWN CLERK.

COUNCIL'S PROTESTS AGAINST MINISTER'S DECISIONS.

The Minister for Local Government having declined to sanction the promotion of Mr. Nicholas Bolger as Town Clerk of Wexford at an initial salary of £400, rising by annual increments of £10 to £500, and approved of the promotion for a probationary period of six months at an initial salary of £350, rising to £450, the Corporation accepted the decision under protest, and decided to ask the Minister to reconsider the question of salary at the end of the probationary term.

Alderman Connolly said that he considered it an insult to the Corporation and to Mr. Bolger to put him on probation.

Alderman Corish, T.D. (Mayor), said that they were satisfied with Mr. Bolger's ability, and he was opposed to any probationary period, but the only thing he could get the Department to do was to reduce the probationary period from twelve months to six months.

Further protests against a decision of the Ministry were entered when a letter was read, stating that the Department agreed to the appointment of a clerical assistant in the Town Clerk's office at £2 10s. a week, the position to be permanent and pensionable.

It was stated that the Corporation never decided that the position was to be pensionable.

The Minister sanctioned a superannuation allowance of £424 10s. 8d. per annum to Mr. W. A. Browne, late Town Clerk.

FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

DUNDALK TO ENFORCE ACT.

The Local Government Department informed Dundalk Urban Council that, if the local conditions made it necessary, they would be prepared to pay half the cost of supplying hot meals to poor children attending the Dundalk National schools, the balance of the cost to be paid by the Urban Council.

At a meeting of the Council, the Town Clerk pointed out that some years ago the Council sought to carry out the provisions of the Act, but it fell through because some of the local teachers refused to help, stating that they would not come in earlier in the mornings and cook for anybody, and that they had enough to do to do the work for which they were paid.

Mr. Kelly said that surely Christian teachers would not refuse to cook meals for hungry children. If the teachers did refuse, there were plenty of volunteer workers in the town who would do the cooking.

Mr. Hanratty said that many of the children were badly clad and hungry, and but for the food and clothes given them by the Sisters of Mercy would not be able to go to school at all.

The Council unanimously decided to enforce the Act and to ask for the co-operation of the school managers.

DILUTED WHISKEY.

At Cork District Court yesterday, Ellen O'Regan, publican, Blarney street, was fined 20s. and costs, with endorsement on the licence, for selling whiskey 5.79 degrees below the legal limit of 25 per cent.; and Christopher Aherne, Ballintemple, 15s., with endorsement, for selling whiskey which contained 4.8 per cent. of added water.

SHOP AT THE HOME & COLONIAL

Why?

Because you can send the children

You can send the children to the Home and Colonial and be quite sure that they will be served as well and as quickly as if you went yourself. That's part of the policy that has made the Home and Colonial the most wonderful and most pleasant family business in the Kingdom. Exceptional value is another great point. Try one of these famous brands of Home and Colonial margarine. You'll say you never knew that margarine could be so delicious. It tastes like choicest butter.

REGAL MARGARINE	per lb. 10p
BLUE STAR MARGARINE	8p
SUNSTAR MARGARINE (Unsalted)	8p
RED STAR MARGARINE	6p

This is your Shop

H.C.I.

DISTRESS AMONG RAILWAYMEN.

WORK OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Committee and friends of the Irish Branch of the Railway Benevolent Institution held their annual dinner and concert last evening, the dinner being in the Gresham Hotel and the concert in the Rotunda. This Irish branch was founded in 1891. From a very small beginning its membership has increased to 2,328. The objects of the Institution are to assist deserving railway servants when they are permanently disabled and in distressed circumstances from old age, disease or accident, and such of their widows, children and immediate dependents as are left with inadequate means of support. The current year's charges are estimated at £2,779. The members' subscriptions are quite inadequate to raise sufficient money to enable the Institution to confer the necessary benefits; but with the kind support of the public in past years it has managed to meet all cases of distress. For the financial year 1927 the expenditure over receipts amounted to £1,614.

THE TOASTS.

Mr. E. A. Neale, Chairman of the Committee, presided at the dinner. The toasts of "The King," "The Governor-General," and "The President of the Executive Council" were duly honoured. The Chairman acknowledged the receipt of a number of donations from those present.

Mr. James McMahon, proposing "Success to the Railway Benevolent Institution," said that for many years before he became a director he had admired the Benevolent Institution, and had been a subscriber to its funds. The Institution had a claim upon the public. It had two outstanding merits which appealed to him strongly. The one was that its activities it knew no geographical boundary. The other feature was that for its funds and their annual distribution the Committee of Management had relied largely upon the subscriptions of the railway workers themselves—a reliance which never failed, a fact which the Committee of Management congratulated themselves upon, because that reliance had proved that the administration of the Institution commended itself to the people and the class for whom the Institution was founded.

TRIBUTE TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Everyone who travelled on the Irish railways owed something to the railway servants for the courtesy, attention and kindness which they received while on their journeys. There were beside these a large number of faithful, dutiful railway people, who did not come before the public at all, but who did a lot of service to the public, such as linesmen, drivers, firemen and signalmen. Many of the comforts which the people enjoyed were brought to them through the labours of the railwaymen. If these benefits and services were seriously considered he felt sure that an appreciative public would spare a little to help this excellent institution. The income of the Institution for the past year fell short of its expenditure in Ireland by over £1,600, which fact called for added sympathy and financial support.

CHEQUE FOR £500.

He had just received a document with a cheque for £500 to be placed to the credit of the Institution, all of which had been collected from Irish sources by a gentleman who needed no introduction to railway people, Mr. P. J. Floyd.

Mr. George E. Smyth, responding, to the toast, said that since the Institution was founded old age pensions, and other benefits had been provided by the State, but at the Committee meeting of the Institution they found cases of distress that were altogether outside these State funds. Cases of widows and children came before the Committee from quarter to quarter for assistance, and it was a great pleasure to be able to give the assistance.

Mr. G. E. Shanahan proposed "The Guests," to which Mr. J. Ingram and Mr. E. Bohane replied.

Among those present were:—The Right Hon. James McMahon, P.C.; Senator P. J. Brady, Mr. E. A. Neale, Mr. J. Tallow, Mr. G. E. Smyth, Mr. W. H. Morton, Mr. A. W. Bretland, Mr. W. C. R. Coe, Mr. P. J. Floyd, and Mr. P. Stack, Great Southern Railways Company; Mr. W. J. F. Howe and Mr. F. A. Campion, Great Northern Railway; Colonel Soden, Dr. Trevor Smith, Sir J. C. Percy, Mr. J. T. Maguire, Mr. Giles (Messrs. T. Cook and Son), Mr. A. W. Hewett, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. J. Ingram, Mr. S. J. McCalf, Mr. W. P. Robertson, Mr. R. J. Duggan, Captain J. H. Webb, Dr. Hoxell, Mr. E. Bohane, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. T. Mahon, Mr. J. McMahon, Mr. W. Bowers, Mr. J. Deverell, Mr. H. Hunt, Mr. G. E. Shanahan, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. P. J. Brennan, Mr. W. E. Richardson, Mr. Foxall, Mr. F. H. Koenigs, Mr. F. W. Koenigs, Mr. A. E. Chapman.

Letters of regret were received from the Governor-General, President Cosgrave, the Speaker of the Dail, Sir Stanley Harrington, Major Cooper, T.D., Rt. Hon. H. C. Burgess, the Civic Commissioners, Mr. J. B. Stephens, Great Northern Railway; Mr. Keogh, Great Western Railway, and several others.

After the dinner the party proceeded to the Round Room, Rotunda, where an enjoyable concert was held, the principal artists being Miss Carrie Tubb and Mr. Mostyn Thomas, the well-known vocalists. Several local artists also contributed to the programme.

£25,000 GARDEN.

THE WONDERS OF MOUNT STEWART.

Those who were present at last night's lecture given to the Dublin Natural Field Club by Mr. R. J. Welch, the well-known scientific photographic lecturer of Belfast, were afforded an opportunity of viewing the wonders of Mount Stewart, County Down, where the Marchioness of Londonderry has within the past few years expended between £20,000 and £25,000 in constructing a garden, about one-eighth of a mile long, which is already famed outside this island. Some of its wonders are the models of the ancient native greyhound pig, the dodo and other extinct animals. On one of the terraces is to be seen a remarkable life-large model of Noah's ark.

THE GARDENS OF IRELAND.

Mr. Welch gave a comprehensive and interesting survey, illustrated by eighty lantern slides, of the gardens of Ireland—wild and cultivated.

The lecturer treated the subject, not as a botanist, but as a landscape photographer. He alluded to the wonders of the wild vegetation of the Kerry hillsides and glens, and then illustrated what botanical beauty is revealed in the limestone "bad lands" of West Clare and the unequalled terrace flora around Black Head. Galway and Mayo in their wildest were illustrated by unique colour photographs. Then he passed through glens of Sligo, up North by way of Shannon Valley, Lough Erne, and Lough Neagh.

AN ULSTER'S ROCK GARDENS.

Describing the flora of Donegal, he said that there is nothing in Europe to equal the gorgeous beauty of the Bundoran sandhills in mid-May. He showed realistic pictures of the marvellous primrose swards of the damp woods of Fermanagh, and again of the Ards peninsula. Before tur

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

IETY THEATRE.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller present
RINCESS CHARMING.
CORA GOFFIN,
YLVIA CECIL, POPE STAMPER.
And
ARTHUR RISCOE.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 2.30.

IETY THEATRE
Week.—PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF
Y. EDWARDES and
CHRISSIE WHITE
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY.
T MAN WHO
TOOK A CHANCE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
USUAL PRICES. NOW BOOKING.

AIETY THEATRE.
N., NOV. 21, at 7.45. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2.30
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!
THE SENSATIONAL LONDON
HIPPODROME SUCCESS—
"SUNNY."
NOTHER GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY.
IN TWO ACTS AND FIFTEEN SCENES.
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
PRODUCTIONS EVER STAGED.
BRILLIANT CAST.
EXCELLENT CHORUS.
ALFREDO'S "SUNNY" BAND.
TILLER'S "SUNNY" GIRLS.
Prices (this engagement):—Dress Circle, 7/6, tax 1/-;
Parterre, 5/-, tax 9d. NOW BOOKING.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
NE NIGHTLY ..... 7 AND 9
THE NEW COMEDY REVUE.
THE KELLYS & THE COHENS,
IN 14 SCENES.
POWERFUL CASTE includes:
ALLY BENSON, GERTIE MOODY,
ARTHUR WOODVILLE and WILL H. GLAZE.
If Laughter Hurts—Don't Come.
BOX OFFICE, 11-4. PHONE 3208

ABBEY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AND FOLLOWING NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.
"BIRTHRIGHT."
By T. C. MURRAY.
"MAN OF DESTINY,"
By G. BERNARD SHAW.
Booking at Theatre 10.30 to 6, and at Clery's.
Next Week—"THE TWO SHEPHERDS," and
"SPREADING THE NEWS."

ANNOUNCEMENT—SCHOOL OF BALLET.
Classes of Instruction in the Art of the Ballet are
hout to be started in connection with the Abbey
Theatre. Prospectus may be had from Booking
Office or will be sent on receipt of postcard.
THE JACK HOLT in
SACKVILLE "THE ENCHANTED
PICTURE HILL."
HOUSE Showing at 6.45 and 9.5.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
REGINALD DENNY
IN
"OUT ALL NIGHT."
DAILY, at 3.20, 5.50 and 8.20 p.m.
IRENE RICH
IN
"DEARIE."
DAILY, at 2.0, 4.25, 6.55 and 9.25 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY
DANCE,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
BECTIVE RANGERS R.F.C.,
METROPOLE BALLROOM,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), NOVEMBER 12th.
ALANOVA,
WORLD FAMOUS DANCER FROM
RUSSIAN BALLET.
ROGERS-MAY DANCE BAND.
THE IRISH RUGBY UNION
have accepted invitation on behalf of the
INTERNATIONAL TEAMS.
Dancing 8 to 12 Tickets 7/6.
Evening Dress

METROPOLE RESTAURANT
AND
GRILL ROOM.
Finest Cuisine. Moderate Prices.
CELLENT TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 2/6.
COMFORTABLE SMOKEROOM.
All Floors Fully Licensed.
AS SERVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY
AND EVENING.

RAND CENTRAL.
3 TILL 11.

OSES OF PICARDY."
SHOWING AT 3, 5.10, 7.15, and 9.20.
Next Week's EPIC,
NAVAL BATTLES OF CORONEL AND
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

CORINTHIAN.
"RESURRECTION,"
Featuring Rod. Le Rocque and Dolores Del Rio.
SHOWING at 3.10, 6.0 and 8.45.

11TH CO. B. B. OLD BOYS' UNION.
GRAND
VICTORY DANCE
At RATHMINES TOWN HALL,
On To-morrow (SATURDAY), 12th NOVEMBER,
1927. DANCING 8 to 12.
GRATTAN KELLY'S ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS (including Refreshments) ..... 3/6.
Payable at Door only.
Tickets to be had at Pigott's.

PRIVATE DANCES, CLASSES, WHIST DRIVES,
TO LET.
PERFECT FLOOR. MODERATE TERMS.
THE LITTLE THEATRE.
7 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET
(a Few Doors from Wicklow street).

SERMONS.

ROOMKEEPERS' SUNDAY,
13th NOVEMBER, 1927.

By permission of
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,
THE ANNUAL
CHARITY SERMON
In Aid of
THE SICK AND INDIGENT
ROOMKEEPERS' SOCIETY
(INCORPORATED).
Will be Preached in
ST. ANDREW'S, WESTLAND ROW,
On SUNDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1927,
After the First Gospel of the 12 o'clock Mass,
By REV. JAMES O'NEILL, D.D., C.S.Sp.
Collections will be made that day in the Catholic
Churches of the city in aid of this great
Non-Sectarian Society.

REMEMBER OUR SICK POOR
AND SUPPORT
DUBLIN'S OLDEST CHARITY
ON
ROOMKEEPERS' SUNDAY,
13th NOVEMBER, 1927.

CONTRACTS.

THE DUBLIN BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS are prepared to receive Tenders for CHAPEL EQUIPMENT for Crooksling Sanatorium. Particulars obtainable at Public Health Office, Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill. Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Chapel Equipment," should be lodged in the Public Health Office not later than 12 o'clock noon on 24th INSTANT.
GERALD J. SHERLOCK, Town Clerk.
City Hall, Dublin, 10th November, 1927.

THE GOVERNORS of the Royal Drummond Institution at Bray, will consider TENDERS for the supply of Bread, Meat, Milk, and Coal, for period 1st December, 1927, to 30th April, 1928. Forms of Tender may be had from the Secretary, 77 Dame street, on application by post. Tenders should reach same office by 25th November, 1927.

ADVERTISEMENT INDEX.

	Page		Page
Amusements	6	Miscellaneous	12
Apartments	12	Money & Partnership	1
Auctions	12	Motor Matters	3
Bicycles	2	Music, Pianos	12
Business Premises	12	Opticians	12
Cattle and Live Stock	12	Poultry, Eggs	12
Coals	1	Public Notices	6
Contracts	6	Representatives	1
Dogs	12	Seaside and Country	12
Dress	12	Sermons	12
Furniture	12	Shipping	1
Garden	12	Situations Vacant	1
Hotels	1	Specific Articles	12
Houses and Lands	12	Sports and Pastimes	12
Houses to Let	12	Stabling	12
Legal Appointments	1	Timber	12
Legal Notices	1	Tuitions	1
Lost and Found	1	Typewriting, Copying	1
Machinery	12	Wireless	12
Medical Appointments	1		

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
THE REVUSICAL COMEDY,
"SMILING IRISH EYES."
Cast includes:
BILLY CAMP, PAT WILLIAMS, JACK BURKE,
NEDLO AND HIS VIOLIN, MARY GIBSON,
Supported by a Company of Talented Artistes.

THE PAVILION,
DUN LAOGHAIRE ..... 3.30 to 10.15.
LILA DAMITA
In GRAHAM CUTT'S Exquisite Production of
"THE QUEEN
WAS IN THE PARLOUR."
THE CELEBRATED LONDON STAGE SUCCESS,
By NOEL COWARD.
At 3.45, 6.10 and 8.40. Comedy, Eve., etc., etc.

CAPITOL.
DUBLIN'S MECCA.
A KING COULD ASK NO MORE.
THE IDEAL ENTERTAINMENT.
ALL THIS WEEK, 2.30—10.30, CONTINUOUS.
ON THE SCREEN—
POLA NEGRI,
CLIVE BROOK, ELNAR HANSON, in
"BARBED WIRE."
A Paramount Picture. Also
DOUGLAS McLEAN in
"LET IT RAIN."
ON THE STAGE—
ALEC B. FRYER and his CAPITOLIANS
Present 12 CAPITOL TILLER GIRLS.
MANNY RANDALL and EDDIE LEIGH
(the Harmony Makers).
New Songs and Dances.

THE GRAFTON.
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD'S
"THE FLAMING FOREST,"
WITH
ANTONIO MORENO
AND
RENEE ADOREE.
SHOWING AT 2.5, 4.25, 6.45, and 9.5.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
AFTERNOON LECTURES,
IN THE MEMBERS' HALL, BALLSBRIDGE.
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.
HOW TO APPRECIATE
GREAT MUSIC
(With Pianoforte Illustrations),
By ARTHUR HIGGINS.
ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC 4/-
Members entitled to Free Admission and to obtain Tickets for their friends at HALF-PRICE.
Lecture on November 18th—THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE SALMON, by WILLIAM HUNTER, F.Z.S.

cumann cleas luc an arm
(ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.)
ALL-ARMY BOXING
CHAMPIONSHIPS,
At the
GYMNASIUM, PORTOBELLO BARRACKS,
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), 11th NOVEMBER.
OVER 80 ENTRIES.
Commencing at 7 o'clock.
Prices of Admission—1/-, 2/-, and 3/-.

MONKSTOWN
RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB
INTERNATIONAL
GALA DANCE
(IRELAND v. N.S. WALES),
CLERYS BALLROOM,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 12th NOVEMBER.
Dancing, 8 to 12. Clery's Syncopated Band.
TEAMS AND OFFICIALS WILL BE PRESENT.
Tickets, 5/- (payable at door), or at Clery's Restaurant, J. J. Fox and Co., Grafton street, and Hon. Secretary, 36 Westmoreland street.
TABLES CAN NOW BE BOOKED.

CLERYS RESTAURANT
TEA DANCES 4 to 6.30, 1/6,
EVERY AFTERNOON.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION TO-MORROW (SAT.).
MADAME OLGA WARNER (of the Salon de Danse) and Partner will demonstrate this season's latest dances.
If You do not Dance, have Tea and Look On

SERMONS.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,
DUBLIN.
ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE.
10.50—HOLY COMMUNION.

RATHFARNHAM PARISH
CHURCH.
REMEMBRANCE DAY, 1927.
10.50 a.m.—THE SILENCE, followed by HOLY COMMUNION.
SPECIAL SERVICE, 8 p.m.
Preacher—Rev. J. TOBIAS, B.D., M.C.F.
COLLECTION FOR EARL HAIG'S FUND.
Parade of Scouts and Guides. Ex-Servicemen are asked to wear their Decorations.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
CRUMLIN.
SPECIAL SERVICE OF
REMEMBRANCE, 8 p.m.
Preacher—VEN. ARCHDEACON YATES, B.D.
COLLECTION FOR EARL HAIG'S FUND.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH
CHURCH.
(Terrace entrance).
ARMISTICE DAY,
FRIDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1927.
10.45 a.m.—Service of Remembrance and Holy Communion
8. 0 p.m.—United Service.
Preacher: The Rev. CANON J. W. CROZIER, M.A. (Ex-Chaplain to the Forces).
ALL EX-SERVICE MEN ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
They are asked to assemble in the Parochial Hall at 7.40 p.m. Seats will be reserved for them in the Church.
COLLECTION FOR EARL HAIG'S FUND.

CHRIST CHURCH,
LEESON PARK.
ARMISTICE DAY.
Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.
Service of Remembrance, with the Two Minutes' Silence, 10.45 a.m.
Special Service of Remembrance, 8 p.m.
Preacher: Rev. N. H. Hamilton, M.A.
COLLECTIONS FOR EARL HAIG'S FUND.

NORTH STRAND PARISH
CHURCH.
ARMISTICE SERVICE,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 8 o'clock.
Preacher: Rev. R. C. MADDEN, M.A., Ex-Chaplain, British Army; Chaplain, Free State Army, Curragh Camp.
COLLECTION FOR EARL HAIG'S FUND.
Seats will be reserved for Ex-Service men, who are asked to wear their medals.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH,
ARMISTICE DAY.
10.45 a.m.: REMEMBRANCE SERVICE.
11 a.m.: Silence. 11.15 a.m.: Holy Communion.
Collection for Haig's Ex-Service Men's Fund.

HAROLD'S CROSS CHURCH—REMEMBRANCE DAY, 1927—10.45 a.m.: Lit. of Remembrance and 2-Minutes' Silence. 8 p.m.: Service of Remembrance. Rev. R. Barker (Ex-C.F.). Ex-Service Men invited to be present; wearing decorations. Offerings for Earl Haig's Fund.

METHODIST CHURCH IN
IRELAND.
ARMISTICE DAY,
FRIDAY, [illegible] NOVEMBER, 1927.
A UNITED SERVICE OF REMEMBRANCE
WILL [illegible] be held in the
CENTENARY CHURCH, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN,
At 8 o'clock.
Preacher—REV. A. HARRISON, B.A., Hon.C.F.
The following will take part:
Rev. J. A. DUKE, B.A., Presiding C.O. HAMLET, and Sub-Lieutenant F. W. ELLIOTT.
All ex-Service men are invited and are requested to wear their Medals and other Decorations.
Offering for the Earl Haig Appeal Fund.

B C M S.
Rev. DANIEL H. C. BARTLETT,
M.A.,
Hon. Sec., Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society,
Will (D.V.) Speak at the Following
SERVICES AND MEETINGS.
Saturday, November 12th.
MEN'S CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE, KINGSTOWN, 8 p.m. Chairman—Gerald R. Brady, Esq.
Sunday, November 13th.
ST. KEVIN'S, 11.30 a.m.
MISSION CHURCH, Townsend street, 7 p.m.
Monday, November 14th.
MISSION CHURCH, Townsend street, 4.15 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Lower Abbey street, Minor Hall, 8 p.m.
Chairman—W. H. Going, Esq.
COLLECTION.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN
People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES."
Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.
Price Twopence.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION
(IRISH AUXILIARY).
A SALE OF WORK
will D.V. be held in
THE GREGG HALL, 9 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN,
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 11th, 1927,
12.30 to 6 p.m.
The Sale will be opened To-day at 12.30 p.m. by LADY MOORE.
ADMISSION 6d. CHILDREN 3d.

SOCIETY OF
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
ANNUAL COLLECTION.
Seventh List of Subscriptions and Donations.
Cheques to Hon. Treasurers at 30 South Anne street. Kindly furnish name and address for receipt purposes.

British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem—£100 usual donation and £100 special, in view of the exceptional distress amongst British ex-Servicemen	£200 0 0
G. Arthur Newsom, Esq., B.A., Ardbinin, Killiney	35 0 0
"Anonymous," per Sir Joseph Glynn	25 0 0
Messrs. Joseph Downes and Co., 7 North Earl street	25 0 0
Messrs. Arnott and Co., Dublin	10 10 0
"Anonymous," per L. M. Bergin, Esq., 1 Stafford terrace, W.8.	10 10 0
Irish Bank Officials' Association, 93 St. Stephen's Green	10 0 0
Messrs. Todd Burns and Co., Ltd., Mary street	10 0 0
"Anonymous," per the Right Rev. Monsignor Dunne, P.P., Donnybrook	10 0 0
Messrs. O'Callaghan and Webb, 31 South Frederick street	5 5 0
Lady Chance, 42 Merrion square	5 5 0
J. R.	5 5 0
William Coman, Esq., 40 Rathgar road	5 5 0
A. Nesbitt, Esq., Briffne Dalkey	5 5 0
K. M. Curran, Esq., Ardkill, Killiney	5 0 0
J. F. L.	5 0 0
Vincentian Fathers, St. Peter's, Phibsborough	5 0 0
Dublin United Tramways Co., Ltd.	5 0 0
T. J. K.	5 0 0
N. A Chance, Esq., 90 Merrion square	5 0 0
Patrick Cotter, Esq. 1 Aughrim street	5 0 0
Denis B. Kirwan, Esq., Dalgin, Tuam	5 0 0
R. McC. Dillon, Esq., 40 Ailesbury road	3 3 0
Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills, Ltd., Dublin Branch	3 3 0
"Sympathiser"	3 3 0
Some Well-Wishers, per the Bursar, All Hallows College	3 0 0
"Anonymous"	3 0 0
M. M. C.	3 0 0
Head Line Steamers, per J. O'Toole, Esq., 1 Lime street	2 10 0
"Anonymous"	2 10 0
J. A. McArevey, Esq., Glenshee, Foxrock	2 2 0
M. Moloney, Esq., 68 Orwell Park, Rathgar	2 2 0
Messrs Egan and Co., 43 Henry street	2 2 0
J. P. Fullen, Esq., 21 Alma road, Monkstown	2 2 0
Conyngham Club Committee, 8 South Anne street	2 2 0
Arthur Chance, Esq., M.D., 90 Merrion square	2 2 0
W. P. Campbell, Esq., Claverton, Elton Park, Sandycove	2 0 0
C. Lehane, Esq., 24 Charleville road	2 0 0
Mrs. Mary Davitt, 21 Pembroke Park, Clyde road	2 0 0
H. R. Vereker, Esq., 18 Cowper road, Rathmines	2 0 0
Laurence Ward, Esq., Fieldstown East, Co. Dublin	2 0 0
P. J. Nolan, Esq., State Solicitor, Roscommon, per Editor T.J.	1 1 0
John Flynn, Esq., 150 Capel street	1 1 0
Mrs. W. Davy, 18 Palmerston road	1 1 0
Miss E. Golden, Dunleary House, Sutton	1 1 0
"Anonymous," Enniscorthy	1 0 0
A Friend	1 0 0
P. J. Keawell, Esq., 7 Clarinda Park, E., Dun Laoghaire	1 0 0
Messrs. Walter Brown and Co., Ltd., Hanover street	1 0 0
E. R. McDix, Esq., 24 Clare street (Special Donation)	1 0 0
Fonso J. Carton, Esq., 12 Ailesbury Park	1 0 0
J. C. O'Flanagan, Esq., Mount Mellary College, Waterford	1 0 0
"In Memory" G. M.	1 0 0
J. McSteen, Esq., 16 Home Farm road, Phibsborough	1 0 0
D. Brennan, Esq., 16 Bloomfield avenue, S.C. road	0 10 0
William Ewart Doyle, Esq., 12 College Green	0 10 0
"G."	0 10 0
C. Cahill, Esq., Waterford	0 5 0
A Client of the Blessed Virgin and the Little Flower	0 5 0

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904, and Intoxicating Liquors (General) Act, 1924 and 1927. I hereby give Notice that I intend to apply for a Renewal of the Certificate of Registration of the Stephen's Green Club, Dublin, —11th November, 1927.
F. M. SELLENS, Secretary.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904, and Intoxicating Liquors (General) Act, 1924 and 1927. I hereby give Notice that I intend to apply for a Renewal of the Certificate of Registration of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, Kingstown.—11th November, 1927.
F. M. SELLENS, Secretary.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS ACTS, 1904 and 1927.
Take Notice that I intend to apply for Renewal of Registration of the Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown) Golf Club, Eglinton Park, Dun Laoghaire.
J. W. STOPFORD, Secretary.
10th November, 1927.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—A large anticyclone remains centred in mid-Atlantic. A depression over Denmark is stationary, and is filling up, and another depression North-west of Iceland will move south-eastward. Winds will be northerly, but will back towards the West in the north-west districts. The weather will be mainly fair, apart from local wintry showers, but may deteriorate in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

North-West and North-East Ireland.—Wind northerly, moderating and backing north-west to west; local showers at first, then general rain later; temperature rising somewhat.

South-East and South-West Ireland.—Wind north, strong locally, moderating; mainly fair, but local wintry showers; cold; frost locally at night.

South-West Seaboard, Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Wind north, strong, moderating slowly; wintry showers; visibility mainly good; sea rough.

North-West Seaboard.—Wind backing west to south-west, moderate or fresh; some rain; visibility moderate to good; sea moderate.

Dixon and Hempenstall Barometers and Thermometers. 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

Nov.	Bar.	Thermometer. Temp. 9 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Grass Min.	Wind.	Rain. m.m.	Sun hours
5	29.448	43.0	56	42	39	N.W.	1.3	—
6	29.352	38.2	45	37	35	N.W.	0.2	0.2
7	29.536	37.5	45	33	31	N.	1.1	0.7
8	29.776	40.2	44	31	28	N.	2.5	4.7
9	29.66	40.8	48	30	28	N.W.	0.4	5.3
10	29.860	37.0	42	36	30	N.	—	2.4

THE SUN.

To-day	Rises	7.41	Sets 4.35
To-morrow	"	7.43	" 4.33
Lighting-up Time			5.36
	HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.		
To-day	Morning	0.11	Afternoon 0.34
To-morrow	"	0.57	" 1.21

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Armistice Day Celebrations.
Alexandra College—Lecture, 4 p.m.
Old Portora Union—Jury's, 8.15 p.m.
Lecture at Fuller's Restaurant, 8 p.m.
R.D.S. Lecture, 4 p.m.
Law Courts, The Castle, 11 a.m.
Circuit Criminal Court, Green street, 11 a.m.
Army Boxing—Portobello Barracks, 7 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Princess Charming."
Theatre Royal—"Smiling Irish Eyes."
Olympia Theatre—"The Kellys and the Cohens."
Abbey Theatre—"Birthright" and "Man of Destiny."
Capitol—"Barbed Wire," "Let it Rain," and Varieties
Metropole—"Out All Night" and "Dearie."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire—"The Queen was in the Parlour."
Grafton Picture House—"The Flaming Forest."
Grand Central—"Roses of Picardy."
Corinthian Cinema—"Resurrection."
Sackville Picture House—"The Enchanted Hill."

BISHOP OF RIPON ILL.

COMPLETE REST ORDERED.

The Bishop of Ripon is lying ill at the Palace, Ripon. The following bulletin is issued:—

"The Bishop of Ripon's progress is, on the whole, satisfactory. The disease is running its usual course, and has now reached the stage where complete bodily and mental rest is of the highest importance. His medical advisers have, in consequence, forbidden him to deal with any correspondence during the next fortnight, at least."

Francis Brannigan, 74 Upper Dominick street, Dublin, aged 58 years, was found dead in St. Andrew's Church, Westland Row, Dublin, yesterday morning. He was employed at Oriel House, and apparently went into the church on his way to work.

The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1927.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

The Public Safety Act (Repeal) Bill was defeated in the Dail yesterday by 77 votes to 71. The Government agreed not to keep the Act in operation after March 31st, 1928.—(Pages 7 and 5.)

The Bishop of Meath, Most Rev. Dr. Orr, presided at the annual meeting of the Meath Diocesan Synod in Dublin yesterday.—(Page 4.)

The case for plaintiff in the Workman, Clark action closed yesterday.—(Page 8.)

The finding of three empty petrol tins among the ruins of the ex-Service Men's Club Hall at Inchicore indicates that the fire which destroyed the building was the result of an incendiary outrage.—(Page 7.)

The decision of the Farmers' Party to work in coalition with Cumann na nGaedheal in the present Dail was approved yesterday by the National Executive of the Farmers' Union.—(Page 4.)

In his Lady Ardilaun lecture in Alexandra College, Dublin, yesterday, Dr. Ernest Barker discussed the nobles, chivalry and the crusades in relation to mediæval France.—(Page 4.)

The Irish Branch of the Railway Benevolent Institution held its annual dinner and concert last evening.—(Page 8.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

By 296 votes against 143 the House of Commons last night carried the second reading of the Government's Unemployment Insurance Bill.—(Page 8.)

Mr. Churchill last night told the House of Commons that, if a private member's bill authorising the establishment of the totalisator on English racecourses obtained a second reading on a free vote of the House, the Government would give facilities for its passage.—(Page 7.)

A man and a woman lost their lives in a fire which destroyed a block of flats and left sixty people homeless at Windsor yesterday.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING

At Liverpool yesterday Trump Card won the Grand Sefton Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL

London Stock Markets were less active. A feature was a fall of 4 points in Canadian Pacifics.—(Page 11.)

Credits in Lombard street were again scarce, and borrowers had to pay 4½ per cent. and occasionally more for overnight loans. Discounts were firm.—(Page 11.)

The trend of Dublin Market was better. National Loan rose to 96 7-16 and Guinness to 47¾. Marconis were strong.—(Page 11.)

After Nine Years.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, a brief silence will descend upon the whole Commonwealth of British Nations. In crowded cities, in lonely pastures, on ships at sea men's thoughts will follow their prayers for the dead of the Great War. Not all the hopes that came with victory have been fulfilled. The last nine years have carried many disappointments; Europe remains a restless and suspicious continent; materialism still scoffs at idealism; life is not easier—perhaps, indeed, it is harder—for old and young than it was nine years ago. Yet to millions of men and women throughout the world the recurring ceremony of Armistice Day has brought a purification and an uplifting of the spirit. Since the glory of sacrifice is independent of the results of sacrifice, no failures in the new Europe can mar the worth of those who made her new. They bought freedom with their blood. Our task it is to improve the legacy, and to-day, standing before ten thousand cenotaphs, we, the peoples whom they saved, may take strength from their example. This is a sacred day—not to be profaned by any strife or tumult—because the greater part of the English-speaking world has dedicated it to a sacred memory. That memory is the only human possession which has lost nothing with the passing of the years. The men and boys for whom we shall give thanks this morning, in the universal silence, do not grow old, as we that are left grow old. As they marched gaily out of Dublin—lads from university and office, fathers from quiet homes, peasants from the field—so we remember them to-day, and so we shall remember them always. They went forth to their great adventure knowing only that duty called. They did not know, perhaps, that the tradition of Irish valour would be exalted by their deeds. Hardly one of them can have foreseen that the war, and Ireland's splendid part in it, were destined to add a new Irish Dominion to the British Commonwealth. Two tributes at least are due to these dead fathers and sons of living Irishmen. Even those who hated their cause can honour their conduct and must respect the sorrow and reverence which are the inspiration of Armistice Day. The flag under which fifty thousand Irishmen died in the Great War will be flown throughout the world to-day, not as a party emblem, but as a symbol of pride and gratitude for duty nobly done. It will proclaim not challenge, but thanksgiving. Upon the shoulders of all who truly mourn the dead hangs still an undischarged debt. Loyalty and memory are the only wealth of thousands of the ex-Service men who will march this morning in many Irish processions. They are fighting now, for hungry wives and children, a grimmer battle than any fought in France. May we not fear that the dead can have no perfect peace so long as living comrades are in grips with penury? The Flanders poppies which we wear to-day ought to be tokens, not of oblivion, but of a compelling brotherhood.

A New Alliance.

The arrival in Paris of M. Marinkovitch, the Serbian Foreign Minister, for the purpose of signing a treaty between France and Jugo-Slavia, has given rise to very unfavourable comment in Italy. This treaty, which provides for a formal alliance between the two countries, has been ready for several months; but M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, delayed its conclusion in order to avoid any possible friction with Italy. After the Italian Government, however, sent a battleship to Tangier some weeks ago, M. Briand seems to have decided that nothing can be gained by further delay, and the treaty will be signed immediately. It is framed in such a way as to bring it into harmony with the Locarno Pact, and is modelled on the Polish-Rumanian and Franco-Rumanian treaties which preceded it. Nevertheless, it undoubtedly constitutes an alliance and will be resented strongly not only by Italy, but also by the Germans. Its main clause binds France and Jugo-Slavia to resist any attempt to change the *status quo* in Europe as fixed by the treaties that concluded the Great War. France already has a similar pact with Czecho-Slovakia; therefore, she has bound herself with the Little *Ententes* to go to war, if necessary, in defence of all existing frontiers. After the Locarno Pact agreements of this kind became unnecessary, and it was for this reason that the British Government refused bluntly to become a party to the proposed Protocol of Geneva. France, however, does not seem to have much faith either in Locarno or the League of Nations, and is determined, whatever happens, to keep her powder dry.

The Italian attitude towards the new treaty is based on the belief that France has made an alliance with Jugo-Slavia in reply to Italy's recent treaty with Albania. That instrument was designed to give Italy complete control of the Adriatic, and to prevent Jugo-Slavia from any possible expansion towards the South. Nothing could be more natural, therefore, than that Jugo-Slavia should seek to strengthen her position by a treaty with France; but Italy is not inclined to regard the matter in such an objective manner. Signor Mussolini is exceedingly suspicious of France, and the whole Italian Press condemns the new treaty. From one point of view Italy ought to welcome it. The only territorial change of which there is a real danger in Central Europe is the union of Austria with the German Reich; and the prevention of this solution of Austria's difficulties is one of the main objects not only of the Franco-Jugo-Slav alliance, but of all the pacts that France has concluded with the Central European and Balkan States. Italy is opposed as strongly as France to the proposed *Anschluss*. Its conclusion would bring Germany to the Brenner, and the traditional strife between Italy and Austria would be renewed in an intensified and dangerous form. It is possible, indeed, that, but for the suspicious attitude of Signor Mussolini towards France, Italy would have been a party to the new treaty; for M. Briand would have welcomed her help. Now that Rome has been excluded from the Paris-Belgrade pact, however, an attempt almost certainly will be made to fortify Italy's position in some other way.

Despite the League of Nations and despite Locarno, Europe rapidly is returning to the bad, old ways of alliance and counter-alliance. Before the war France, Russia and Serbia were ranged against Germany, Austria and Italy, with Britain holding a watching brief on behalf of the former group. Now France has allied herself with Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia; Italy has Albania, for what it is worth, as well as working arrangements with Hungary and Bulgaria, while Germany and Russia, for the moment, are unattached. This situation is full of danger for Europe. Neither Germany nor Russia will continue to be isolated permanently. They may join forces, as a "defensive" precaution, or each of them may offer her sword to the highest bidder. Fortunately, Britain is outside all this intrigue. By her refusal to sign the Geneva Protocol she took a definite stand against anything in the nature of military alliances, and her responsibility in Europe is limited strictly to the commitments which she has undertaken as a member of the League of Nations. Of course, the basis of her whole foreign policy is the maintenance of the *entente* with France, but this understanding carries no military or naval obligations. As matters stand at present, Italy, or rather Signor Mussolini, holds the key to Europe's future. Italian policy in the Mediterranean probably will be defined clearly in the next few months, and much will depend on the attitude which the *Duce* will adopt towards the problem of Tangier. France, however, is taking no risks, and her treaty with the Jugo-Slavs is a diplomatic victory.

The Return of the Horse.

It is believed that there are more horses working in London now than there were in 1913. This will surprise many people, for the notion is current that motor vehicles are ousting the horse from the streets. The National Horse Association of Great Britain, founded "to further the interests of the breeder and user of the horse and pony," has issued poster-cards for display throughout the imperial capital for the purpose of correcting public opinion in this matter. The Association points out that the decline in the use of horses immediately after the Armistice was caused by the disposal at low prices of a vast Government surplus of motor lorries. That surplus long since has been absorbed, and many a purchaser of a motor vehicle has learned by experience its unsuitability for certain classes of work. To-day the Association finds larger and larger numbers of approving hearers for its "slogans," such as "horse power is cheap power," "no tax, long service, intelligence." Among causes which have impeded the revival of the use of horses is the curious element of snobbery. Young drivers are reluctant to take up horse transport on the ground that it is a "less dignified profession" than that of the *chauffeur*. Nevertheless, the economic argument ensures, if not the horse's complete recovery of his place on the streets, at least his survival as one of the principal agents of city transport. A comparison between horse-drawn and mechanically-propelled vehicles carried out by the Glasgow Corporation showed that the horse-drawn vehicle cost for running slightly under 18s. 9d. a day, while the motor vehicle cost 40s. 11d. The horse-drawn load cost slightly under 6s. 3d., while the mechanically-drawn load cost over 12s. 9d. For door-to-door work, where the dealer delivers such articles as bread, milk or coal, the horse is unrivalled; for he moves along the street at the word of command, whereas the man with the motor-van must mount the vehicle and re-start it at every stage. Major J. Paterson, of Carter, Paterson and Company, giving advice to dealers, said recently: "Think the thing out for yourself, and, until you are sure, stick to your horses."

Gardens in Ireland.

In his address on the gardens of Ireland, to the Dublin Naturalists' Field Club yesterday, Mr. R. J. Welch spoke eloquently of the natural gardens of our country—the hillsides and glens of Kerry, packed with wild vegetation, and the sandhills of Bundoran. Some of his hearers, perhaps, may have been prompted to reflect how largely accident accounts for the conspicuous beauty of certain spots in Ireland. There are other glens than those which the tourists frequent in Kerry that might be equally beautiful if they were planted once more with trees. Off Glengariffe there is an island on which visitors admire a peculiar luxuriance of herbage and masses of exotic shrubs and flowers. One who loved these things spent pains on their introduction and cultivation; yet there was no magic in the island's soil to render what was done there more easily feasible than in other places. Kerry has the mildest atmosphere in Ireland, but even in the bleakest and most barren part of North-West Ireland there are places, as at Ballyconnell and Marble Hill, where, in the shelter of pinewoods, rich gardens have been cultivated and a sumptuous natural peace broods, as in some gentler land. Again, beautiful as the sandhills of Bundoran may be, whether clothed with fine turf or bare, with golden tops and dove-coloured shadows, yet greater beauty may be found westward of Bundoran, at Mullaghmore, where forests have been planted in the sands. It might be said, not ineptly, that natural gardens are loveliest where a public-spirited people has rendered them partly artificial.

THE LAND OF LITTLE.

A SHOP IN THE WEST.

(By D. M. LARGE.)

The small, dim shop was full of women, and their home-dyed scarlet skirts made vivid splashes of colour among the shadows. On the day before Mrs. McFadden, the owner of the shop, had climbed on to the empty, panting lorry, and had been driven to the little western town which is as a metropolis to the dwellers in the distant Mayo villages that peer across the Atlantic towards the land in which so many of their people dwell.

Late at night the lorry came home, with Mrs. McFadden perched precariously among her many purchases, and now the boxes and crates were being unpacked, and the women of the village had flocked to see the contents. In one corner of the shop wrapping paper and shavings made a great pile that reached as high as the boots that dangled from the rusty hooks. At intervals Mrs. McFadden emerged from the half empty crate, greeted by a chorus of admiration for some fresh addition to the new season's goods. Many of the women were young, with beautiful Madonna faces beneath the fringed black shawls. Others were middle aged, with the sweetness of suffering in their grey-shadowed eyes; and some were old, and had won back to the care-free gaiety of youth, when the long years of anxiety and want ended in the

REMEMBRANCE DAY.

IRELAND'S PART IN WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

PHŒNIX PARK PLANS.

SALE OF POPPIES EXPECTED TO REALISE £500,000 THIS YEAR.

"In the name of those dear ones we have lost, and for the sake of those who are still with us, but in such crying need, I ask you to be very generous."

THE Prince of Wales made this plea last night when broadcasting an appeal on behalf of Lord Haig's Poppy Day Fund.

"I know," he said, "how many of my listeners are sad tonight over someone they lost in the great war. I can assure them of my sincere sympathy, and that I am thinking of them; but I am also thinking of the sufferings which have been borne ever since the Armistice by thousands of men who survived the great war—survived it not to live a life of useful work, of prosperity and of happiness, but who, through no fault of their own, are not able to live, but only to exist.

"The varied causes of distress—disability, trade depression, and consequent unemployment—are so well known to us that I will not enlarge on them. Whatever the reasons may be, thousands of ex-Service men are suffering to-day, and their distress is shared by their dependents."

THE SILENCE.

AUSTRALIANS IN THE DUBLIN PROCESSION.

Nine years ago the "Cease Fire" sounded on the battlefields of Europe and the East. To-day, in common with their comrades in Great Britain and the Dominions, the survivors of the Great War in Ireland pay homage to the men who never came back.

Nowhere will the two minutes' silence be more reverently observed than beside the oaken cross from Guillemont, erected near the Wellington Monument in Phœnix Park, Dublin, where old soldiers

PHŒNIX PARK PROGRAMME.

10.50—Chopin's Funeral March.
10.59—Last Post.
11. 0—Two Minutes' Silence.
11. 2—Réveille.
11. 3—Lament, while wreaths are being laid on Cenotaph. To be followed by the march past.

and sailors, widows, orphans, and fathers and mothers will do the dead ones honour.

Every care has been taken to see that the march through the city will be decent and orderly, and there is no doubt that the numbers who will parade will be greater than ever before.

After the ceremony at the Guillemont Cross, Major-General Sir W. B. Hickie will lay a wreath at the Cenotaph in the Royal Hibernian Military School on behalf of the Old Comrades' Association.

The New South Wales Rugby football team, who are at present in Dublin, will walk in the procession to Phœnix Park.

IN THE CHURCHES.

To-day, being Remembrance Day, will be fitly celebrated in many of the churches. A growing number of people seem glad of the opportunities provided in many parishes to spend the two minutes' silence within sacred precincts, the actual silence being either preceded by a short Litany or Service of Remembrance or observed in connection with a celebration of the Holy Communion.

There will be Services of Remembrance in both St. Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedrals and in the Chapel of Trinity College. Full particulars and the programme for the Phœnix Park celebration will be found on page 4.

There will be celebrations in nearly every town and village in Ireland.

POPPY-SNATCHING IN DUBLIN.

AN "ANTI-IMPERIALIST" MEETING.

Another "protest" meeting was held in Foster place, Dublin, last night against "Imperialistic displays" in the city. It was organised by "the Anti-Imperialistic Association."

The Chairman, Mr. Philip Quinn, said that he had taken part in tearing down Union Jacks and smashing Imperialism, and that he would do the same again if necessary. They put a stop to Imperialistic displays last year, and they would do the same this year.

Mr. Oscar Traynor, ex-T.D., said that Armistice Day displays were engineered by England so as to keep Ireland divided.

THREAT TO USE FORCE.

Mr. F. Ryan, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialistic Association, said that they were in a majority in Dublin, and that, whether the Imperialists liked it or not, they would have to abide by it. Ex-soldiers would be pulled out to-morrow, not to honour their dead, but in reality to preserve them as cannon fodder when the occasion arose again. The Union Jack would fly in Dublin no longer. They would smash Imperialism or go down in the attempt, and, if protests or arguments proved unavailing, there was no alternative but force.

POPPY-SNATCHING.

When the meeting concluded a crowd of youths formed up in College Green and marched towards Sackville street. On the return journey, however, they were intercepted by a strong force of police in Westmoreland street, who broke up the procession with commendable firmness and with apparently little difficulty. In the disorder that ensued the "roughs" among the processionists resorted to poppy-snatching.

In some cases wearers of poppies defended themselves successfully, but the police were so active that organised attacks on individuals—so numerous in previous years—were frustrated.

In College green and Grafton street poppy-snatching was attempted also. The "enterprise" generally was not a success owing to the vigorous opposition offered by the wearers of poppies and the vigilance of the police, and in less than an hour the commotion in the centre of the city died down.

A crowd that collected outside Trinity College after the meeting was moved on by the police.

ON LAND AND ON SEA.

HOW THE HAIG FUND HAS BENEFITED.

During the last three weeks 120 disabled ex-Service men, working day and night, have despatched 30,000,000 poppies. About 5,000,000 of these have been sent to China, Japan, Africa, Egypt, South America, British Honduras, India and Jamaica, and most European countries, including Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Belgium, France and even Germany.

In addition, nearly 250 big steamers and a number of smaller boats have ordered quantities of poppies, for Remembrance Day is observed on all the British and Dominion liners on the high seas.

To the captain and the purser falls the lot of organisers, and lady passengers sell the poppies in all parts of the ship. Remembrance Day is one of the very few occasions when the hand of authority is relaxed, and the sailors, as well as the passengers, wear the scarlet emblem. No less than £3,404 was contributed by this means last year, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Arlanza holding the record of £341, a record which she hopes to maintain on her way home now from South America.

WORK FOR 300.

Nearly 300 disabled ex-Service men—the average disability ranging from 75 per cent. to 100 per cent.—are employed all through the year in the British Legion factories at Richmond and Edinburgh, cutting out the scarlet material, making the metal centres, and going through every little detail and process to the finishing of each flower, and the packing of them away to the London warehouse for distribution throughout the world.

The sales of poppies have increased every year, as the following figures show:—

1921	£106,000
1922	£204,000
1923	£259,000
1924	£350,000
1925	£395,000
1926	£435,000

£500,000 EXPECTED.

"This year we are out to make half a million sterling," one of the Hon. Secretaries of the British Legion stated yesterday.

"I think we should attain our object, too, for three and a half million more poppies have been ordered than last year and 2,000 more wreaths; and, as we made £435,000 last Armistice Day, we feel pretty confident that we shall be able to raise the extra £65,000.

"What we do want to do is to find some means by which we can give more employment to ex-Service men. We feel that we have about reached the poppy limit; but we do want to increase our

SIR WILLIAM HICKIE'S APPEAL

"We hold our annual commemoration o: the 50,000 comrades who lie in France and Flanders and in other theatres of the war. I do hope that no action on the part of any ex-Service man will offend any of our fellow-countrymen's feelings.

"The object of this commemoration is utterly misunderstood by those who attribute to the ex-Service men any intention to make political capital out of the day. This day is one set aside solely for the solemn remembrance of our dead, and we trust that no untoward incident will be allowed to mar the solmnity of the occasion."—Sir William Hickie, at the annual dinner of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Old Comrades' Association last night.

wreath industry, for all through the year there are Memorial Services and celebrations taking place, and we are sure that, if provincial towns and oversea countries knew that we could supply wreaths and chaplets, there would be a far greater demand, and we should, in consequence, be able to employ many more men in our factories.

THE KING'S WREATH.

"The King's wreath, which he has again ordered from our factories, is to be of laurel, with a large bunch of gigantic Flanders poppies at the foot and a smaller spray at the right-hand corner.

"The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have left orders that their wreaths are to be more or less on the lines of those they had last year, but have left it to the discretion of the ex-Service men to make any little difference of design they like."

KING FEISUL AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONG TALK WITH SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

King Feisul of Iraq paid an official visit to the Foreign Office, London, last night, and was received by Sir Austen Chamberlain. King Feisul, who was accompanied by his Prime Minister, remained in conversation with the Foreign Secretary and officials of the Foreign Office for over two hours. It is understood that the whole question of the relations between England and Iraq was fully discussed.

BREWERY IN A NIGHT CLUB.

POLICE RAID.

WORKING UNDERGROUND AT DETROIT.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.
NEW YORK, Thursday.

Prohibition agents, in a raid on a fashionable night club in Detroit early this morning, discovered a subterranean brewery, containing beer, whiskey, and beer-making machinery, worth altogether about five hundred thousand dollars.

It extended over the cellars of nearly a square block of business buildings, near Woodward avenue, the city's main thoroughfare.

Among other things the raiders seized 25,000 gallons of beer in tanks, besides several hundred barrels of beer, 160,000 gallons in process of making, three whiskey tanks of 30,000 gallons capacity, a refrigerating plant, and five large lorries.

Patrons of the club had apparently been warned of the raid just as it was about to take place, for they left behind them on the bar, 150 feet long, numerous glasses of beer and whiskey.

No arrests were made, but the owners of the premises are to be brought before a grand jury.

£20,000 DIAMOND SHOES.

BIG SMUGGLING PLOT REVEALED.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.
NEW YORK, Thursday.

Through the arrest of Florent Lamot, an electrician of the Red Star liner Lapland, on whom, it is alleged, they found one hundred thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, the Customs authorities believe they have come at last upon a gang which has smuggled into this country from Antwerp at least one million dollars' worth of diamonds in the past year, using Lamot for a decoy.

The Customs authorities got evidence yesterday which led them to arrest five other men (three of them diamond merchants) and a woman.

Bail for Lamot was set at one hundred thousand dollars, and for the others from twenty-five thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars.

All were sent to prison in default of bonds, except the woman, who was let out in custody of a Customs agent.

Lamot had already been under suspicion. When he was leaving the ship on Monday, shortly after its arrival here, the disproportionate size of his shoes caught the inspector's eye. He compelled Lamot to take them off, and found diamonds concealed in compartments built into their toes and heels.

For a long time legitimate diamond merchants have been convinced that smuggling into this country was proceeding on a very large scale, possibly to the extent of forty million dollars or fifty million dollars a year.

The Customs authorities had gathered some evidence pointing to systematic operations, but until they arrested Lamot and forced him to betray his associates there was a missing link in their chain of facts.

THREE LIVES LOST.

AMERICAN SCHOONER ABANDONED.

Lloyd's Agent at New York telegraphed yesterday that the American schooner, Virginia Pendleton, had been abandoned, and the crew had landed at Abaco in their own boats. Three of the crew had been lost.

[Note.—The Virginia Pendleton is a vessel of 1,547 tons gross. Abaco is an island in the West Indies.]

BIG WINDSOR FIRE.

TWO DEATHS: SIXTY HOMELESS.

Mr. John Bull, Steward at the Windsor Territorial Club, and a Mrs. Adams, a widow, perished in a fire which destroyed a row of houses at Elm Flats, Windsor, early yesterday morning. About sixty people have been left homeless.

The inquest on the two victims will be opened to-day.

Elm Flats consisted of a row of twelve buildings, and all were completely gutted, only the outer walls and charred woodwork remaining. Many of the occupants of the flats had narrow escapes and were only just in time to run from the buildings in their night clothes. They lost all their furniture and other belongings.

THE DROGHEDA MEAT FACTORY.

FIRST CARGO DISPOSED OF IN ENGLAND.

The first cargo of meat from the Irish Fresh Meat Company's factory at Drogheda has been disposed of at the Smithfield and other English markets.

At Smithfield top prices were secured for the greater part of the consignment, and the general turn-out of the meat made a most favourable impression.

NOBEL PRIZES.

AWARD TO ITALIAN NOVELIST.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.
STOCKHOLM, Thursday.

The Swedish Academy has awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1926 to the Italian writer, Grazia Deledda. The award of the prize for 1927 has been postponed till next year.

[Note.—Grazia Deledda, the Italian novelist, was born in Sardinia in 1875. Her novels deal chiefly with the peasant life of that island. She published her first novel, "Racconte Sardi," in 1894, followed by "Le Anime Oneste" and "La Via Del Male." In 1900 she married and settled in Rome. Her later works include "Il Vecchio Della Montagna," "Dopo il Divorzio," "Nostalgie," "Le Colpe Altrui" and "Lincendio Nell Oliveto." English translations of some of these books have been published.]

PHYSICS PRIZE.

The Academy of Sciences has decided to divide the Nobel Physics Prize for 1927 between Professor Arthur Compton, of Chicago, for his discovery of the Compton Process, and Professor C. T. R. Wilson, of Cambridge, for his method of observing electrified particles.

Sydney Pickett (56), of 5 Oxford terrace, Church road, Dublin, was knocked down by a motor car at Fairview last night and severely injured. He was taken to Jervis Street Hospital.

EX-SERVICE MEN IN FREE STATE.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DAIL DEBATE.

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Although down on the Order Paper for to-day, it was stated last night that Captain Redmond's motion dealing with the position of ex-Service men in the Free State will be postponed until next week. The text is as follows:—

"That the Dail is of opinion that the Executive Council should appoint forthwith a Commission to investigate and report on the circumstances of the British ex-Service men in the Irish Free State, and their claims (if any) against the Government of the Irish Free State in respect of alleged discrimination against them in regard to employment on public works or in regard to their general rights."

As an amendment to this motion Major Bryan Cooper proposes to move the following:—"That the Dail is of opinion that any representations regarding alleged disabilities of British ex-Service men in the Irish Free State should be formulated and brought to the notice of the Executive Council by associations or representatives authorised to speak on behalf of these ex-Service men for consideration, with a view to such action as may be necessary or expedient."

ELECTORAL AMENDMENT ACT.

In the course of his speech on Mr. de Valera's motion for the repeal of the Public Safety Act, Mr. Blythe yesterday referred to the fact that the Electoral Amendment Act, of which I wrote yesterday, had become law, by reason of the failure of Fianna Fail to procure the signatures necessary for its submission to a referendum.

It should be explained that, while the Act has received the Royal assent, its provisions will not be enforced until the 1st February next, an amendment to which effect was moved by Professor Thrift and accepted by the Ministry on the Committee stage of the bill.

INCENDIARISM AT INCHICORE.

BURNING OF BRITISH LEGION HALL.

The destruction of the ex-Service Men's (British Legion) Club Hall, Inchicore—reported in yesterday's *Irish Times*—is suspected to have been due to a deliberate act of incendiarism. The police yesterday morning found three empty petrol tins, each capable of holding two gallons, among the ruins.

Mr. Peter Kavanagh, Honorary Secretary of the club, stated yesterday that in the hall there had been neither petrol tins nor fires. The building itself had not been quite completed, as additions were being made at the rear for dressing-rooms. Within the hall were a piano and some furniture, but the Legion standard was not there. The damage caused by the fire was estimated at about £1,000.

The club, he said, had a membership of over 200, all employed by the Great Southern Railway at Inchicore, and they had built the hall as a meeting place for social intercourse, particularly during the winter months.

The Honorary Secretary's statement is supported by that of the caretaker, Hugh Waldron, who closed and locked the hall at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, leaving everything secure. No fires, he said, had been lighted in the place since its erection.

It was at 1.45 on Thursday morning that Guard Hallinan, on duty in the district, observed that the hall was burning, and telephoned for the Fire Brigade. The Inchicore Railway Fire Brigade got to work, and by two o'clock two sections of the Dublin Fire Brigade, under Captain Power, had arrived; but the hall, a wooden structure, was then a mass of glowing ruin. All that the brigades could do was to cool the red-hot *débris*. So fierce had been the petrol flames that, while the Fire Brigade was on its way to Inchicore, the whole sky was illuminated.

The hall, a structure 80 feet long and 40 feet in width, had been erected on a private plot of ground given by the Great Southern Railway Company for the purpose, and it stood within the boundary of the railway engineering works. As late as five o'clock on Thursday evening the contractors' men had been at work on it. Twice only had the hall been used. The first occasion was when Mr. J. R. Bazian, Chief Mechanical Engineer, opened it for the men, and Major Tynan presented them with their colours; and the second was last Monday, when the men met to complete their arrangements for Armistice Day.

WAGES OF SHIPYARD ENGINEERS.

POSSIBLE STRIKE IN BELFAST.

A mass meeting of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, employed in the shipyards and marine shops in Belfast, was held last evening. It had been called for the purpose of hearing reports of a conference with the shipbuilding employers on the demand for the restoration of 3s. which had been deducted from wages in Belfast, but in no other shipbuilding centres, and for an increase of 2s. conceded by the Engineering and National Employers' Federation.

The official report of the conference, submitted by Messrs. Courtenay and Freeland, indicated that the employers had refused to make any concession, and it was unanimously agreed that the employers should be immediately requested to re-consider their decision.

The District Committee were instructed to obtain permission from the Executive Committee for a ballot vote on the question of ceasing work if the employers' response was unsatisfactory.

AMERICAN MOTOR BOOM.

ANOTHER EXTRA DIVIDEND.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.
NEW YORK, Thursday.

Holders of shares in General Motors, the big American motor company, who, less than a month ago, were presented with figures showing net earnings nearly two hundred million dollars, being more than for any previous nine months, heard further good news to-day.

This came in the shape of an extra dividend of two and a half dollars a share. At the same time the company declared a quarterly dividend of one and a quarter dollars on new Common stock. The extra dividend declared to-day is the second this year.

£6,550 FOR THE RELIEF FUND.

£386 RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

GENEROUS RESPONSE BY OUR READERS.

TOTAL TO DATE	£6,551 4 5
RECEIVED YESTERDAY...	386 18 6

YESTERDAY'S post brought a further batch of subscriptions from our readers for the relief of the victims of the Western fishing boat disaster. A scheme is being prepared by the Committee of the National Relief Fund to deal with the situation.

The subscriptions from our readers will be handed over to this fund, which has been opened by President Cosgrave. Should a surplus remain when the needs of those who have been deprived of their bread-winners have been supplied, the Committee will dispose of the balance in the best interests of the Western fisherfolk.

NINTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount already acknowledged ..	£6,164 5 11
The Right Hon. T. K. Laidlaw and Mrs. Laidlaw, Somerton, Castleknoc.	50 0 0
The Earl Fitzwilliam, 10 Grosvenor street, London	20 0 0
Proceeds of Entertainment held at Friar's Hill, Wicklow, per Mrs. A. S. Grimshaw	18 0 0
The Lucan Dairy, Parkgate street, Dublin	10 10 0
Mrs. C. E. Denny, Cahir	10 10 0
P. J. Roche and Sons, Ltd., New Ross	10 10 0
E. J. Walton, Castletownroche ...	10 0 0
Mountjoy School, Dublin	5 0 0
Court Laundry, Ltd., Harcourt street £5 5 0	
Employés Court Laundry, Harcourt street ..... 3 4 0—	8 9 0
Combridge and Co., Ltd., Grafton street	5 5 0
Smith and Pearson, Newcomen Iron Works, Dublin	5 5 0
Sir George Roche, 76 Merrion Square, Dublin	5 5 0
Lansdowne Football Club	5 5 0
C. S. Sealy, Donnybrook	5 5 0
The Employés of Prescott's Dye Works, Dublin	5 5 0
T. S. Frank Battersby, 45 Upper Mount street, Dublin	5 5 0
The Staff Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., O'Connell street, Limerick, per L. H. Taylor	5 2 6
"R. H. P. W."	5 0 0
Captain E. R. Taylor, Balbriggan	5 0 0
"W. B."	5 0 0
J. F. Cowper, Newtownmountkennedy	5 0 0
A. Birmingham, 8 Rostrevor terrace	5 0 0
Charles A. O'Connor (late Master of the Rolls), 48 Thurloe Square, London	5 0 0
Mrs. Allen, Miramar, Killiney ...	5 0 0
R. S. Pennefather, Kilworth, Co. Cork	5 0 0
James Johnston, Kinlough	5 0 0
L.S.E. Motor Co., Ltd., North Frederick street, Dublin	5 0 0
The Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., 93 Middle Abbey street, Dublin	5 0 0
R. W. Hall-Dare, Newtownbarry	3 3 0
Mrs. M. W. Bligh, Brittas, Nobber	3 3 0
Henry R. Disney, Ballymena	3 3 0
Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Knox-Browne, Cloghan, Lifford ...	3 3 0
Kingstown Golf Club	3 3 0
Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, Kyleglas, Limerick	3 3 0
"G. R."	3 0 0
Mrs. Bingham, Kingstown	3 0 0
Major and Mrs. Vincent Kelly, Donnybrook	3 0 0
Mrs. Talbot-Crosbie, Chester, per the Rev. T. W. B. Nicholson, Murroe, Co. Limerick	3 0 0
H. F. McClintock, Dunleer	2 2 0
Edwin W. Booth, Shrewsbury road	2 2 0
Miss Hopenstal, Delgany	2 2 0
W. J. Howley, Lisnagry, Co. Limerick	2 2 0
The Misses Scott, Carrigerry ...	2 2 0
Major Marsh, Mountrath	2 2 0
S. C. Symes, Castleba:	2 2 0
Dr. Mary E. T. Hearn, M.D., Cork	2 2 0
From the Staff and Pupils of Glen Ban, Abbeyleix	2 2 0
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Doyle, Inchicore	2 2 0
... and T. Morgan, 11 Lower Leeson street, Dublin	2 2 0
Mr. and Mrs., King, Bray	2 2 0
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Brunker, Garville avenue, Rathgar	2 2 0
N. J. Barry, Limerick	2 2 0
J. C. Love, Kilcoe	2 2 0
The Misses Pierce, Wexford	2 2 0
Mrs. MacMullen, Sligo	2 0 0
Miss Lucy Knox, Kingstown	2 0 0
Mrs. Clibborn, Clonmel	2 0 0
S. J. Toole, Killiney	2 0 0
Diana L. D. Briscoe	2 0 0
B. B. Hopkins, 26 Pearse street, Dublin	2 0 0
Mrs. E. H. Taylor and family, Ballyconnell	2 0 0
"Y. Z.," Dundrum	2 0 0
Mrs. Duncan, 116 Lower Baggot street, Dublin £1 0 0	
Lil Nic Dhonnachadha, do. ..... 1 0 0—	2 0 0
T. B. Biggs Atkinson, Ashley Park, Nenagh	2 0 0
Archdeacon Becher, Bagenalstown	2 0 0
Mrs. C. M. Richards, Camolin £1 0 0	
Mrs. Roark, Camolin ... 0 11 6	
Miss Ella Roark, do. ... 0 3 6—	1 15 0
Collection, per Miss A. Thompson	1 3 6
M. O'Donohoe, The International Bar	1 1 0
"C. G. T. E.," Sligo	1 1 0
The Dean of Clonmacnoise and Mrs. Craig	1 1 0
Miss Shaw, Kingstown	1 1 0
Miss M. F. MacDonald, Kingstown	1 1 0
E. J. MacDermot, Dun Laoghaire	1 1 0
Mrs. J. M. White, Dalkey	1 1 0
R. Navan, 11 Everton avenue, Dublin	1 1 0
Mr. and Mrs. Coplen-Langford, Shanagolden	1 1 0
George Williams, Dungarvan....	1 1 0
W. J. Mains, Parkview avenue, Harold's Cross	1 1 0
Miss Kathleen Harding, 27 Wellington place	1 1 0
"In remembrance," from Miss A. E. Palmer, Otterburn, Eastbourne (for Inniskea Island)	1 1 0
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Causer, 30 Moyne road, Rathmines ...	1 1 0
Frank A. Lowe, Howth	1 1 0
H. Parks, 30 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin	1 1 0
Miss Richardson, Kingstown	1 1 0
"B. H.," Limerick	1 1 0
Mrs. C. A. Jeffares, Drinagh, Wexford	1 1 0
Miss O. Kinahan, Dundrum	1 1 0
"Fracstorius"	1 0 0
"Mrs. A. F.," Greystones	1 0 0
"G. P.," Longford	1 0 0
Gerald Tattan, Kilkee	1 0 0
William M. and Mrs. Saul, 19 Salisbury avenue, Belfast ...	1 0 0
"Ping Pong"	1 0 0
Mrs. E. S. Daunt, Greystones ...	1 0 0
"A Sympathiser"	1 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. H. Irvine, Carne	1 0 0
Miss J. B. Grahame, Toronto, Canada, per C. P. Whelan ...	1 0 0
The Rev. Canon and Mrs. W. M. Gibbon, Dundrum	1 0 0
Miss E. Ruttledge, Kingstown ...	1 0 0
Miss Green, 33 Leeson Park, Dublin	1 0 0
T. H. Carey	1 0 0
From Staff of S. 7, Department of Agriculture	1 0 0

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3.)

OSCAR SLATER RELEASED.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE?

A PUBLIC INQUIRY DEMANDED.

"Oscar Slater has now completed more than 18½ years of his life sentence, and I have felt justified in deciding to authorise his release on licence as soon as suitable arrangements can be made."

The Secretary for Scotland, Sir John Gilmour, made this statement in a written answer to a question in the House of Commons yesterday.

It is understood that Slater, who was convicted nearly nineteen years ago for the murder of a woman in Glasgow, will be released at once.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S VIEW.

"The release of Slater is only the beginning of things. What we want now is a really thorough and impartial inquiry into his case," said Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has taken a leading part in the agitation for the re-opening of the case, last night.

"Nearly nineteen years ago Slater was convicted of the murder of Miss Marion Gilchrist in Glasgow. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. He is now in Peterhead Prison, near Aberdeen.

"Slater is now an old and broken man," said Sir Arthur, "and no effort should be spared to ensure that his sufferings should be productive of some good.

"The form of inquiry I would suggest would not be elaborate. All that is required is to obtain answers to about fifteen questions, which I could write out on a sheet of notepaper. If these questions can be satisfactorily answered—well and good. If not, then it will be clear that grave mistakes were made by the judicial authorities concerned with Slater's trial.

"It seems to me that anyone who happened to be walking about the streets of Glasgow at the same time as Slater might have been found guilty just as easily as he was. A number of people who gave evidence for the prosecution have since declared that their statements were twisted."

Asked what immediate steps were to be taken in the matter, Sir Arthur said emphatically: "We shall go on with the agitation. This man's freedom is nothing. I am quite sure that an inquiry could be carried out without any great expenditure of public funds."

DEATH DUTIES ON MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

LADY HOUSTON AGAIN VISITS THE TREASURY.

Lady Houston, the widow of Sir Robert Houston, the millionaire shipowner, had another long interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Treasury yesterday afternoon. Her visit lasted about two hours.

It is understood that an agreement regarding the duties on her husband's estate was virtually settled, and particulars will be announced in the course of a few days.

[Sir Robert Houston died in Jersey, but Lady Houston announced some time ago that she intended to pay death duties to the British Treasury.]

THE TOTALISATOR IN ENGLAND.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROMISE.

Major Glyn, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was in a position to state the intention of the Government regarding the introduction of legislation to enable the totalisator machines to be erected on racecourses, in accordance with the recommendation of the Jockey Club.

Mr. Churchill—Yes, the Government have considered the report of the Jockey Club Committee, and have decided that, if a private member's bill authorising the establishment of the totalisator on racecourses is introduced, and obtains a second reading on a free vote of the House of Commons, they will endeavour to provide facilities for its passage. (Cheers.)

THE LUCK OF THE BALLOT.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of *The Times* writes:—It is understood that, in view of Mr. Churchill's announcement, the members of Parliament who favour the introduction of the totalisator intend to ask the Jockey Club to draw up a bill which can be presented by a private member next session. An effort will be made to get as many members as possible to pledge themselves to introduce such a bill if they are successful in the ballot at the beginning of the session.

A bill of this kind will obviously be of a controversial character, and, unless the Government are induced to reverse their decision not to introduce a bill of their own, everything must depend upon the luck of the ballot.

While it is now clear that the Government will raise no opposition to a bill if the second reading is carried on a free vote of the House, this only applies to the proposal to instal totalisators on racecourses approved by the Jockey Club or the National Hunt Committee. The Government do not favour the indiscriminate setting up of totalisators in all directions.

GREYHOUND RACING.

Members who have taken the subject up feel that these matters could be dealt with more effectively in a Government bill, in which other points affecting betting could be tackled at the same time. They anticipate that there would immediately be a demand for the installation of totalisators at dog racing tracks, but such a matter clearly could not be dealt with by the Jockey Club. They had thought that, before action was taken, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would set on foot inquiries which would enable the Treasury to form some opinion as to the anticipated volume of business, the methods by which betting would be transacted, and what proportion of the volume could be deducted for Government and racing purposes.

Some authority also must clearly be held responsible for the totalisator machines, both as regards their type and the method of operation. There was a strong feeling last night that the Government will not only have to provide facilities for the later stages of the bill, but also definitely to adopt it as their own if the experiment with the totalisator is to come into operation within a reasonable time.

LATE NEWS.

POPPY DAY.

"TO THE DEAD AND TO THE LIVING."

In a leading article, *The Times* remarks:—On this, the ninth anniversary of the armistice which ended the greatest and the most fateful of all wars, the heart of this world-wide Empire turns in a special manner to the memory of those whose lives were the price of our deliverance. As there has been no struggle in our annals so terrible and so exicting, no danger so prolonged and imminent, no cause so great, no sacrifices so cruel, and no victory on which larger and more lasting issues hung, so there is no day in our calendar like to this.

For over four years we stood on the edge of the abyss of ruin as an Empire, as a nation, perhaps of ruin as a race. The men we commemorate to-day saved us from that ruin by their death. The appeal is universal. Scarce a home in the land—from the most splendid of ancestral palaces to the humblest cottage or the poorest lodging in our towns—was unvisited in that time by the angel of death.

But Armistice Day is not of the dead alone. It is also the living—of the thousands who, by a fate sometimes more cruel than death to themselves and to their families, lost, upon the battlefield or in the trenches, the means by which they had won their daily bread; of the many thousands more whom their presence at the front deprived of their former business or occupation, and deprived of all earthly prospects of regaining it. They came back, in many cases, to find their places filled, or their custom passed to other hands. Much was done generously and with success to restore a portion of them to their old positions, or to give them new work which they were able to undertake. But it has been found impossible to find suitable work for all, and Lord Haig tells us to-day that 400,000 who have seen war service are still without regular employment.

To obtain that employment for them is the chief work of the British Legion, whose labours the Field-Marshal describes in the communication which appears in another column. Six years ago the happy thought came of making this this annual remembrance of our soldiers who are dead a remembrance also of the living who fought and suffered with them, and who remain in distress which their years of service have brought upon them. "Poppy Day" was instituted and linked, as was meet, with Armistice Day; for it is fit that those who were comrades in the field should be remembered together.

"Poppy Day" provides the British Legion with a great part of the funds needed for the task it has undertaken. To contribute liberally to that fund, to give all you can for your Flanders poppy (which is not made in Flanders, but in England, and largely by severely disabled ex-Service men) is the best practical proof that emotions stirred by the ceremonies and the memories of to-day are not mere emotions.

OPERA AT 2D. A WEEK.

SIR T. BEECHAM'S SCHEME.

His scheme for providing first class opera for 2d. a week was discussed yesterday by Sir Thomas Beecham, speaking at a luncheon at Leeds, organised by the local committee of the British National Opera Company.

From the days of Handel intelligent and wealthy men, he said, had dashed themselves on the rocks of disappointment in their efforts to produce opera in England. The vast majority of the people had not heard of opera and did not know what it was like. England, with a population of forty-seven million people, of all the countries in the world, was at the bottom of the ladder when it came to the question of opera.

He did not believe that it was a case that they did not want opera, but rather that they did not know how to get it. As a result, opera often meant no more to people in that country than astrology or witchcraft.

He had discovered that there was a substantial band of opera-lovers there, however, and he estimated their number at 200,000. Even if they numbered no more than 150,000 he would say to them: "I will give you the finest opera in the world, and I will give it to you at a cost of nothing more than half the price of a glass of ale—viz., 2d. per week per individual."

Sir Thomas said that his scheme, which would be launched in detail on Monday next, provided for payment of the twopence per week in instalments of ten shillings per year for five years.

He calculated that the cost of giving London, Leeds, and a number of other large cities magnificent operas for forty weeks in the year would be £650,000. That sum could be produced by his twopence per week scheme, and to prove that Sir Thomas instanced Leeds, where the British National Opera Company are fulfilling a fortnight's engagement. Returns showed, he said, that between 28,000 and 30,000 people would attend the performances, and that, on an average, each person would attend three times during the fortnight. That was to say, there were between nine and ten thousand opera stalwarts in the city, and twopence per week from three thousand of them would, under his scheme, give Leeds one week of magnificent opera, and ten thousand, obviously, three weeks.

Sir Thomas asked why opera in England could be at the mercy of the caprice of a few rich people, but he declared that if his present scheme was not wanted he would take it somewhere else.

SLUMP IN CATTLE PRICES.

ATHLONE TRADES COUNCIL AND A BACON FACTORY.

Athlone Trades Council, in view of the slump in livestock prices, has decided to take action with a view to establishing a bacon factory and creamery in the district. The co-operation of farmers and business men is being sought in the matter.

DEATH OF LADY COLCHESTER.

The Times announces the death at Tunbridge Wells yesterday of Isabella Grace Lady Colchester, widow of Lord Colchester, and eldest daughter of the late Earl de Montalt. She married the third and last Baron Colchester in 1869. He died in 1919.

ECHO OF KILLARNEY BANK ROBBERY.

At Tralee District Court, on the application of Mr. E. J. Downing, solicitor, Killarney, District Justice Johnson made an order, under the Police Property Act, for the handing over of £301 10s. to the Munster and Leinster Bank, Killarney, being the amount recovered by the Civic Guards after a raid on the bank by armed and masked men last January, when a sum of £460 was carried off. Five men were convicted of the offence, and are undergoing terms of imprisonment.

On the application of Superintendent Curtin, Killarney, a sum of £25, seized by the Guards at the time of the arrests, was ordered to be handed over to Mrs. Tangney, as the Guards were satisfied that it was her own property.

YESTERDAY IN THE DAIL.

MR. COSGRAVE'S CONCESSION.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT TO BE WITHDRAWN NEXT MARCH.

MAJORITY OF SIX.

MR. DE VALERA UNABLE TO DELVE INTO THE PAST.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ON a vital matter of policy the Government yesterday received a majority of six in Dail Eireann. Mr. de Valera rose at 3.40 p.m. to move the second reading of his bill to repeal the Public Safety Act, and a curiously empty debate was brought to a close at 7.55. On the division there were 77 votes for Mr. Blythe's amendment, limiting the scope of the Act to two years, and 71 for the Opposition bill. After the vote was taken, Mr. Cosgrave stated that the Government intended to drop the period of two years and the Act would cease to operate on March 31st next year. The amendment was altered accordingly.

One shudders to think what the debate would have been like if the Speaker had not spiked the Opposition's guns at the outset.

"Let us go back to May, 1922," said Mr. de Valera, in moving the repeal of the Act.

The Speaker was aghast. If the debate went back to 1922 there was nothing to prevent it from going back to the Siege of Troy, and probably casting aspersions on the character of Helen. He expostulated with Mr. de Valera. Of course, it was a mat

hardship on some deputies if it comes into force.

At a later stage the Speaker had to rebuke a deputy who barked an interruption from the gallery immediately behind the members' seats.

The gist of Mr. Blythe's remarks, which were as brief as Mr. de Valera's, was that it would be a grave danger to repeal the Act at the present time. The Opposition leader, on the other hand, had stated that it would be a grave danger not to repeal the Act.

AN EMPTY FORMULA.

Mr. Jasper Wolfe, an Independent representative for West Cork, sent a laugh around the House by alluding to "Deputy Redmond's late party's peace to their ashes." "My constituents," he announced, "have no fear of the Public Safety Act. They look upon it—perhaps, this may appeal to the front Opposition bench—as an 'empty formula.'"

The House enjoyed another laugh, but one of the other members for West Cork took an early opportunity of refuting what he apparently regarded as a foul aspersion upon the people of that constituency.

Mr. Sean Lemass thought that Mr. Blythe had made a very good case—for the repeal of the Act. Well, that was more than Mr. Lemass did. The deputies were most interested in his speech when he declared that the Act conferred "powers that should not be given to archangels."

He even went so far as to say that he would not like to see those powers entrusted to Fianna Fail. "Some of us have memories, and Deputy O'Hanlon and Deputy Wolfe and others might find that the Act would cease to be an empty formula," he declared. He was not quite sure that he could go so far as to trust himself with those powers.

Mr. de Valera had read extracts condemning the Public Safety Act from a number of English papers. Mr. Lemass went one better; for he read an extract from an Italian newspaper, which apparently was very much annoyed about the Act.

The Government benches wanted to know if it was a Communist organ.

"No," replied Mr. Lemass, triumphantly, "It is a Fascist organ."

Curiously how he knew that, when he was unable to clearly decipher the name on the extract. He said it was like "De Vera," but the only Italian paper of any importance with a name like that is *La Sera*, a daily journal in Milan.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

The Minister of Justice took up the legal aspect of the Act, and talked learnedly about *habeas corpus* and other fearful wild fowl. There was at least one Fianna Fail deputy utterly impervious to all the Minister's arguments. Mr. Corry seemed to think that a Free State Minister of Justice who had not been in jail was an anachronism. He had raised the point at question time, and he raised it again later in the debate.

Talking about the danger of the Public Safety Act powers being abused, Mr. Corry went on to speak of his experiences under "various Coercion Acts." The Minister of Justice, he said, "is a gentleman who knows nothing at all about what happens in jails."

His feelings overcoming him, Mr. Corry told his audience that "when they took me into Cork Jail they made me walk around three paces apart."

The unsympathetic House roared with laughter, and even his own colleagues could keep their faces straight.

There was some [illegible] lay with the word [illegible]tic." Mr. McEntee said that Mr. [illegible] had accused Fianna Fail of being the agent in the murder of the Minister of Justice.

[illegible] the Deputy know wha[illegible] a catalytic [illegible]" inquired Mr. Mulcahy, smoothly.

[illegible] and that is more than you do," [illegible] the Fianna Fail member.

[illegible] Deputy Hooker informed Mr. McEntee that he would have to address the chair.

A BOGEY.

"The Public Safety Act is like a bogey to the people of this country who have Republican views," asserted Dr. Ward, the Fianna Fail representative for Monaghan. That, as a matter of fact, seemed to be the crux of the whole business. There was a lot of talk from Independent, Fianna Fail, and other members of the splendid opportunity the Government now had for "a generous gesture."

MR. COSGRAVE'S OFFER.

When, at 5.30, President Cosgrave offered to amend the amendment, and make the powers of the Act inoperative after December 31st, 1928, there was no response from the Opposition or any of the generous gesticulators.

Mr. Cosgrave prefaced his speech by congratulating Mr. Lemass on having made the best speech for the Opposition.

"Maybe your educational policy is taking [illegible]d a Fianna Fail Deputy.

[illegible]ell, perhaps, smiled the President, [illegible]ld say perhaps there is material there which is not ve[illegible]idely distributed amongst others."

Mr. de Valera [illegible]ng speech was much better than his [illegible] effort. It was effectively delivered [illegible] the matter was rather baffling. It [illegible]ared that the great aim of the Fianna Fa[illegible]er was to get Sinn Fein to come into the [illegible] also. He would begin by conciliating [illegible] with the repeal of the Public Safety [illegible] after which the abolition of the oath [illegible]uld follow in due course.

He talked largely of the sovereignty of the people, which apparently meant the sovereignty of the people who followed Sinn Fein and Fianna Fail.

The House adjourned immediately after the division until 12 noon to-day.

LIMERICK BRANCH OF BRITISH LEGION.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual Armistice dinner of the Limerick Branch of the British Legion of Ex-Servicemen took place in the club's hall, Cartstonge street, on Wednesday evening. Viscount Guillamore presided, and there was a large attendance of ex-officers and men, citizens, including Judge Counihan and other local Justices. Mr. [illegible]gott and Mr. [illegible] King," proposed by the [illegible]oast of "The [illegible]noured, and also that [illegible]an, was duly [illegible]te," proposed by Mr. [illegible] the Irish Free St[illegible]

[illegible]" was proposed by [illegible], who pointed out that the Legion was [illegible]-political and non-sectarian, and was there to serve the ex-Servicemen and their dependents.

Mr. Cole, Hon. Secretary, Limerick Branch, in responding, referred to the work done in Limerick for the ex-Servicemen, and mentioned that the committee had received invaluable help from Captain Moloney, Sir Vincent Nash, Major de Ros Rose and Captain W. Lyons. Last year, he continued, Limerick won the challenge shield of the Irish Southern Area, and they hoped to retain it this year. Their membership had increased and their bank balance was strong. Last year the "Poppy Day" collection in the city realised £250, and this year it would show a further increase, which was to be attributed to the work of the ladies' section, of which Lady Nash was President. (Applause.)

The Chairman, amidst applause, presented a cheque for £50, received from the Dean of Limerick, being the proceeds of the offertory collections at the Armistice Services at St. Mary's Cathedral last Sunday.

Mr. Flood, District Justice, replying to the toast of "Our Guests," said that Viscount Guillamore was a distinguished soldier, the bearer of an honoured name, and a member of an old Irish clan—(applause)—who had served under one of the noblest Christians that ever wore a red coat—General Gordon.

CLERICAL OFFICERS.

Last exam., July, 1927. Successful from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin—23rd Mr. A. J. Sliney, 32nd Mrs. J. Fitzgerald. Previous exam., July, 1926—14 Successes. BEST RESULT. Oral and Correspondence Classes.—(Advt.)

IRISH RAILWAY WAGES BOARD.

THE QUESTION OF RETROSPECTION.

THE STANDARD RATES.

A meeting of the Irish Railway Wages Board was held yesterday at 24 Upper Merrion street, Dublin, with the Chairman, Mr. Justice Wylie, presiding.

The representatives of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen submitted a claim for the standard rates to be paid throughout the whole of the Great Southern Railways to all the grades represented by their society, together with retrospective payment to the date of the operation of grouping consequent upon the amalgamation in January, 1925, under the Irish Railways Act, 1924.

Mr. W. J. R. Squance, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, spoke at length in support of the claim, and related the history of the negotiations which ended up with the decision of the Board on April 21, 1926, placing employés of the amalgamated railways in Group 1 instead of Group 3. His society's contention was that grouping automatically eliminated Group 3 as far as the Southern Railways were concerned, and the claim was based mainly on the point that it would be difficult to operate two sets of conditions and wages on one railway. They did not raise any objection to any financial easement the company had secured from the merger, but they held that the same spirit should be extended to the treatment of the employés raised from Group 3 to Group 1, who should have received Group 1 payment from the date of the amalgamation.

RETROSPECTIVE PAYMENT.

Mr. H. Hunt, replying for the Associated Society of Irish Railway Companies, said that immediately the Wages Board decided that the employés of the absorbed smaller railways should receive Group 1 wages the company abided by the decision and paid at the higher rate. All he had to say about the claim was that at the time the concession was granted by the Board no application was made for retrospective payment. Nothing was heard with regard to retrospective payment until many months after the Board had given its decision on the wages claim. In no case had the Irish Board, or the corresponding Board in Great Britain, decided that increases should have retrospective effect.

In reply to questions by the Chairman, Mr. Squance said that negotiations on the claim were proceeding with the company all the time, and that was the reason why it had not come before the negotiating machinery.

The Chairman pointed out that the Locomotive Society was represented at the hearing of the application to place all the employés in Group 1, and there was nothing put forward then in the nature of a claim for retrospective payment.

THE STANDARD RATE.

The Chairman announced that the opinion of the majority of the Board was that the standard rates of wages should be paid throughout the whole of the Great Southern Railways system, but without retrospection from the 1926 decision of the Board to the amalgamation in January, 1925. In the minority Messrs. Long and Jenkins held that there should be retrospection.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen again brought forward the claim of Driver P. Muckian for lodging allowance consequent on his transfer from Dundalk to Enniskillen.

Mr. Squance told the Board that Muckian was transferred temporarily from Dundalk to Enniskillen on May 21, 1923. On June 1 following he was informed that he had to stay there, and his lodging allowance was stopped from June 10. He protested, contending that he was not the junior in the link at the time, and consequently the transfer was irregular. Sixty-three weeks later he was transferred back to Dundalk, where his home and wife and six children had remained. He claimed £66 3s., being lodging allowance at the recognised rate of 3s. 6d. a day for 63 weeks.

THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED

Mr. Hunt, in reply, said that an important principle was involved. The application amounted to a claim that the company should not move a man from one depôt to another without the agreement of the Associated Society. The company's case was that Muckian had been transferred temporarily, after which it became necessary to make the transfer permanent, and the lodging allowance was stopped. Later, at his own request, he was re-transferred permanently to Dundalk. There was nothing in the existing agreement which decided that the company should not transfer a man under such circumstances. If railway companies claimed that their servants should live and work at whatever stations it was thought was most in the interests of the company.

The decision of the Board was that the application be adjourned for further consideration by the parties concerned.

REDUNDANT EMPLOYES.

The same society brought forward the application from Cleaner G. Drydale and others, Dundalk, and submitted to the Board the whole question of temporary dismissal and reinstatement as cleaners into the service of the company. The society asked the Board to make any adjustment necessary.

The Board, having heard the submissions of both sides, recorded the opinion that questions concerning the reinstatement of redundant employés could, with advantage, be discussed by representatives of the railway companies and the unions, and, in compliance with the wishes of both parties, agreed that the application be referred back in order that the suggested arrangements may be made.

The transfers of locomotive men from one depôt to another was also brought forward by the same society. The decision was:—"The Board is of opinion that the railway companies and the unions should discuss the matter of transfers with the object of arriving at an agreed system, the item on the agenda being meanwhile adjourned.

The next sitting of the Board was fixed for December 1.

The following was the constitution of the Board:—

Representatives of the Railway Companies—Mr. M. F. Keogh, Great Southern Railways; Mr. J. B. Stephens, Great Northern Railway (Ireland), Dublin; Mr. J. Duff, Belfast; Mr. Pepper, London, Midland, and Scottish Railway Company (N.C.C.); Mr. H. Forbes, County Donegal Railways Joint Committee; Mr. W. F. Minnis, Belfast, and County Down Railway Company; Mr. S. C. Little, Sligo and Leitrim Railway Company.

Representatives of the Users of Railways—Mr. W. Hewat, Dublin Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. F. Wellwood, J.P., Belfast Chamber of Commerce; Mr. L. J. Duff, Dublin, Irish Trades' Union Congress; Mr. D. R. Campbell, Belfast, Irish Trades' Union Congress.

Representatives of the Railway Trades' Union—Mr. George Lathan and Mr. T. H. Gill, J.P., Railway Clerks' Association; Mr. W. Dobbie and Mr. R. Hennessy, National Union of Railwaymen; Mr. J. T. Long and Mr. B. H. Jenkins, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

RELIEF FUND.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 5.)

"In memory of S. E. B."		1	0
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, 40 Trinity College		1	0
Mrs. W. F. Scarff, 8 Marlborough road, Phœnix Park		1	0
Mrs. T. Brown, St. Elmo, Blackrock		1	0
Miss Spring, Monkstown		1	0
Miss Lyster		1	0
"Sympathiser," Glenageary		1	0
"A Mayo Woman"		1	0
The Rev. W. and Mrs. Rennison, Castlebridge		1	0
"J. D."		1	0
"From a few Sympathisers"		0	12
A. Barron, 21 Wolseley street		0	10
"From Mr. and Mrs. E. O'F."		0	10
S. Horwich, 86 Chaworth place, Dublin		0	10
"J. H. D."		0	10
"T. M. M. B."		0	10
"For Western Relief Fund"		0	10
"H. B. D. P."		0	10
"C. M. R.," Dublin		0	10
"N. C."		0	10
Mrs. E. Smyth, Ashtown		0	10
Miss H. S. Morphy, Kingstown		0	10
Mrs. L. Holmes, Blackrock		0	5
"Bunty"		0	5
"H. F. P."		0	5
"E. S."		0	5
"M. L. C."		0	5
"N. R. D."		0	5
"M. C. H."		0	5
E. V. Myles, Adare		0	5
Miss E. K. Ormsby, Carrickmines		0	3
"Sympathy"		0	2
"For Relief of Victims"		0	2
"A Widow's Mite," Kew Gardens, Surrey		0	2

[A list of subscriptions sent to President Cosgrave appears on page 9.]

Organised by Mrs. Grimshaw and friends, an entertainment was held in the Assembly Hall, Wicklow, in aid of the National Fund, and a substantial sum was raised.

About £46 was subscribed at a public meeting in Drogheda yesterday.

Balbriggan Town Commissioners will take a copper collection in the town on Sunday, December 4th.

THE WESTERN FISHING DISASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The response to the various appeals made on behalf of the dependents of those fishermen who lost their lives in the recent storm has been at once generous and general, and will go far to mitigate the severity of the cruel losses which they have suffered. While the remembrance of the tragedy is still fresh in the public mind serious thought should be given to the problem of existence with which the western fishing communities are daily confronted, and especially to preventing the recurrence of similar disasters. With the aid of wireless messages to the Civic Guard stationed in fishing localities it ought to be possible to devise a system of storm warnings which would be visible both by day and night.

The whole problem of developing the fisheries with which our shores abound calls for immediate action. It is quite beyond the scope of private enterprise, and it is too great to be dealt with, as yet, at all events, by co-operation between the fishermen themselves. Generally speaking, State control of industries is undesirable; but this industry is so valuable, and those who are at present engaged in it are so poor, that, unless the State comes to the rescue, little can be done either to develop the industry itself or to safeguard the lives of the fishermen.

We have a very poorly endowed Department of Fisheries, because of its poverty, must continue to be a tax on the country. There are on its staff men of great experience and ability who are familiar with the conditions of every western fishing community. Could they not be employed in reorganising the whole industry, from the catching to the marketing of the fish, on modern lines? The Department would need to be endowed with adequate funds, so as to provide boats and gear and to give the necessary training to the crews. The fishermen under this scheme might be paid a living wage, which could be supplemented by a bonus based on earnings over the year.

Fishing off our coasts appears to be profitable enough; for it attracts in considerable numbers sea-going boats from Great Britain and from foreign countries. Meanwhile, fish is almost a luxury, even in Dublin—and an expensive luxury at that—while in many inland towns it is impossible to obtain fresh fish. A regular supply on stated days would speedily create a demand, and would be a great boon and would help to reduce the present high cost of living. These suggestions may not all be feasible, but they are put forward in the hope that they may provoke helpful discussion among those who, like myself, have stayed among and have learned to appreciate the fine qualities of the western fisher-folk.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. ANDERSON.

1 Earlsfort Mansions, Dublin,
November 10th, 1927.

WHERE SCOTTISH BEEF LEADS.

QUALITY COMMANDS THE PRICE.

The Wexford Meat Factory has received a letter from their London salesman dealing with the immediate prospects of the fresh beef trade, in the course of which he states that the low condition of fresh beef prices (Scottish beef being the exception) was due to an expansion in home-killed supplies, which were being forced upon a market largely captured from the home producer by the foreign produced articles, of immeasurably low costs and soft eating qualities now very popular.

The reason for Scottish beef being the exception was not far to seek. Scottish beef had quality that distinguished it favourably from chilled beef. Early maturity enabled the retail butcher to offer small joints, which ensured tender eating, and the system of feeding produced a recognisable flavour.

The Wexford Meat Factory always recognised the advantages which Scottish beef held in the market. They had handled their beef on Scottish lines, and they were strongly advised to take the matter up with the farmers.

"If Irish farmers want to see better prices for their cattle," continues the salesman, "they must aim at the Scottish standards. If they neglect to do so the foreigner will capture the markets entirely. Quality must be improved, and consumers must get the sort of meat they want, not what farmers think they ought to want. There is no other way out. We expect a better trade from now if the weather is more favourable; but there is no future for second and third class beef. At the time of writing Scottish beef is making 9½d. per lb., Birkenhead Irish killed 5½d. to 7d. Quality is wanted, and quality will get the price."

A DOG OF QUALITY.

MANY USES OF THE AIREDALE.

"The Airedale Terrier: His origin, utility and characteristics," was the subject of a lecture given by Mr. J. J. Malone, a well-known breeder, in Jury's Hotel, Dublin, last night, under the auspices of the Irish Kennel Club.

He said that, as its name indicated, the dog came originally from Yorkshire. Up to thirty-five years ago it was virtually unknown outside Yorkshire, where its use in ex' rminating otters in the rivers of this shire was very well known.

Two or more distinct breeds were used in producing the Airedale. Many writers said that the old English sheep dog and the Yorkshire terrier, the large original terrier, and the Welsh terrier were supposed to have been used by the breeders in making the Airedale. Others asserted that he was the product of the otterhound and the old English terrier.

The Airedale was possessed of great determination and courage. He was adaptable to water, and would kill a form of four-legged vermin. He was a most kindly and affectionate dog, and absolutely safe with children. When properly trained he was capable of many vocations, such as watch dog, police dog, search for wounded, despatch work and sentire duty. He was easily broken to the gun, did the work of a spaniel, would drive cattle; he was a capital water dog; a retriever, and was a first-rate worker on shore; he hunt rabbits with the zeal of a foxhound.

There was a large attendance of members, over whom the President of the Club, Mr. Justice Hanna, presided.

NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

MR. DEVLIN'S PROTEST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
BELFAST, Thursday.

The Committee Stage of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill was resumed in the Northern Ireland House of Commons today. An amendment by Mr. Kyle, which was discussed yesterday, to the effect that, where employers combined for the purpose of reducing wages or worsening conditions, they should be liable to a fine of £10, or three months' imprisonment on a first offence, or confiscation of undertakings, was rejected by 22 votes to 9.

"I do not suppose, if we talked till Doomsday, that it would have the slightest influence on the Government," exclaimed Mr. Kyle in moving a further amendment, which sought to retain the privileges of the Trade Union Act, 1906. He charged the Government with trying to injure the trade union movement.

"That is not so," asserted Mr. Andrews, "but we want to save the rank and file of the trade union movement from the foolish actions of the leaders of the movement."

The amendment was defeated by 22 votes to 11.

In supporting a further Labour amendment, which was also lost, Mr. W. McMullan claimed that the bill was intended to protect the "blackleg."

Mr. T. Henderson (Independent Unionist) protested against the attitude of the Government towards the Labour amendments.

In moving the rejection of Clause 1, Mr. Beattie said that by taking away the right to strike they were depriving the working class of their own weapon of defence. It was a deliberate attack on the working class, inspired by class hostility.

"OPPOSED BY TRADE UNIONS."

Mr. Joseph Devlin mentioned that on several occasions during the discussion of amendments attention had been drawn to the fact that there was not a quorum of ten owing to the absence of Government supporters. If he was a supporter of the idea of the continuance of that Parliament—and he was not—he would say that no greater blow could be struck against the continuance of the Parliament than the contemptuous way in which it was treated by the Government supporters. This Parliament, he added, ought to be suspended, and its functions handed over to a trinity of Mussolinis. The Bill had not been asked for by any trade union, and was opposed by every trade union, and there was no demand for it from any section of the people. If they wanted to create confidence and progress and bring about good relations in industry, the Government were going the wrong way about it. A Bill like this, introduced into a normal community, where there were no industrial disputes, was a fatal mistake.

Mr. Andrews explained that the bill did not make all strikes illegal. The workers would have the same right to strike as in the past, but they would not have the same right to intimidate.

Mr. T. J. McAlister (Nationalist) said that the Government was accepting a grave responsibility in pushing forward this bill at a time of tranquillity in industry. The bill was a slap in the face to all organised labour in Northern Ireland, and would do much to destroy the system of arbitration which had been so successful in industrial disputes.

The Minister of Labour pointed out that the bill would not be applicable to ordinary industrial disputes, but only to those strikes which were declared illegal.

Mr J. Gyle (Independent Unionist) said that he had not received a single request from any of his constituents to support the bill, but he had received many resolutions opposed to it. The bill was an attempt to wreck the trade unions, and to get back to some of the old conditions.

Mr S. Kyle (Labour) said that not the smallest trade union in Northern Ireland had passed a resolution supporting the bill, but all the trade unions had condemned it.

Mr. J. F. Gordon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (interrupting), said that only the district committees of trade unions had opposed the bill, but the rank-and-file, represented by branches, had supported it.

The debate was adjourned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.
WESTMINSTER, Thursday.

There were some rather lively interludes in the House of Commons this evening during the further discussion on the motion for the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. Two Labour members—Mr. Scrymgeour and Mr. Greenwood—had spoken, when Mr. Esmond Harmsworth, who seldom intervenes in debate, rose. He was greeted by Mr. David Kirkwood with "My word, you know a lot about unemployment," a remark which caused an outburst of laughter from the hon. member's colleagues. The hon. member for Thanet had not only to contend with the Opposition, however, but also with Lady Astor, who ventured to disagree with him as to his reading of certain provisions of the Bill.

The point that Mr. Harmsworth was anxious to make was that it was extremely bad policy to go beyond a certain limit in paying men who were unemployed. The danger was that such men would not, under any circumstances, make a genuine effort to obtain employment. He quoted an American as saying that trade revival in this country had been retarded by this practice of paying men to keep out of work. In his opinion, it was far better that people should go on the rates rather than subsist on the charity of the State. The whole question of unemployment insurance should be dealt with in a practical, and not in a sentimental, way.

The main interest in the debate centred on what Miss Margaret Bondfield was likely to say in justification of her action in signing the Blanesburgh Report. As a matter of fact, she said very little on that point, beyond stating that, in her opinion, the report marked a decided advance in dealing with the unemployment problem. The bill before the House, however, made no real attempt to solve this problem, which certainly could not be dealt with by a contributory insurance system. There were many other aspects to be considered, and she was bitterly disappointed at the attitude taken up by the Government. The real problem of organising the resources of the country in such a way as to reduce the number of the unemployed was entirely untouched; and for this reason she would join with her party in fighting the bill clause by clause.

Mr. Wheatley contended that the unemployed man was entitled to his full wages during the time he was out of work. (Labour cheers.) Major Astor, a Conservative, said that he was not alone on that side of the House in thinking that the Government would have done well to adhere more closely than they had done to the recommendations of the Blanesburgh Report.

UNEMPLOYED MAN'S MEDALS.

Mr. Beckett, Gateshead's Labour representative, told the House that he had received a letter from an unemployed man, enclosing his Mons and other medals. This man had tramped the boots off his feet looking for work, but was refused unemployment benefit. As the pawnshops would not lend him money on his medals, he desired that they should be handed to the Prime Minister, who would know what to do with them. Mr. Beckett said that he did not know what the man meant by that, but when he sat down he would hand the medals over to the Minister of Labour, who could pass them on to his chief. Personally, he considered that the best thing to do with them was to put them in a frame and hand them over to the Carlton Club as a trophy, showing what Toryism did for the people who fought in the Great War.

When he had concluded his speech, Mr. Beckett crossed the floor of the House and deposited the medals on the Treasury bench by the side of the Minister of Labour.

Mr. Thomas Shaw wound up the debate for the Labour Party. He said that their whole objection to the bill was that it did not provide a minimum standard of living for

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

WORKMAN, CLARK ACTION.

MESSRS. SPERLING AND A LOAN.

CLOSE OF CASE FOR PLAINTIFF.

The hearing of the action arising out of the issue of £5,000,000 Debentures on behalf of Messrs. Workman, Clark, shipbuilders, Belfast, was resumed in the Northern High Court yesterday.

George Miller, Secretary of Messrs. John Watson, Ltd., colliery owners, Glasgow, replyto Mr. Murphy, K.C. (for plaintiff), said that the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company was never on the register of his company as shareholders. Shares of Messrs. John Watson and Company were transferred to Messrs. Workman, Clark, Ltd., on January 17, 1921. John Watson, Ltd., never at any time supplied coal to Messrs. Workman, Clark.

Mr. Murphy was asking the witness questions with regard to the sale of Watson's investments, when Mr. Whitaker objected.

Mr. Murphy said that it was their case that practically all the proceeds from the sale of the debentures and investments of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Company were handed over to the Northumberland Company. It was no answer to say that £1,700,000 was, in fact, represented by Watson and Lanarkshire shares, and this must be treated as an asset. The fact has been proved that five million sterling had been transferred from Workman, Clark, and it was no answer that these shares in Watsons and £2,500,000 B Preference shares were a proper set-off.

THE PROSPECTUS.

His Lordship admitted the evidence on the plea of the falsity of the statement in the prospectus that there were not assets for the amount set out in the prospectus. There were, in fact, assets, although they might have been of a different description, and he (his Lordship) thought that he was entitled to allow the plaintiff to show, if he could, that instead of these being assets they might be worthless scrip.

Witness then gave evidence regarding the sale of Messrs. Watson's investments by Messrs. Sperling.

His Lordship—What exactly are Messrs. Sperling?

Mr. Whitaker—They are merchant bankers, and are employed by merchants as such.

His Lordship—Do they act as stockbrokers?—To some extent, in connection with their business. They may be an issuing house either for a company or themselves. They may take up shares and debentures and be the owners of them and put them up for sale.

His Lordship—They do that as a business?—Yes. In connection with the issuing of shares they might purchase the entire issue.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COMPANY.

Mr. Murphy then questioned witness with regard to the plea that the Northumberland Company had appropriated £250,000 belonging to John Watson and Messrs. Sperling's connection with this transaction.

Mr. Whitaker said that he never heard that Messrs. Sperling was connected with this transaction. It was a complete surprise to him.

Proceeding, witness said that Messrs. John Watson paid no dividend for 1920. For 1919 they paid a dividend of 2s. per share, or 10 per cent. These £1 shares were sold for 30 to 35s. coal from the colliery in 1920 was 700,000 tons.

Replying to Mr. M'Gonigal (for Mr. R. A. Workman), witness said that the shares of Messrs. Watson were dealt in on the market in 1919 at 45s.

Mr. Whitaker—Did Messrs. Sperling ever get anything from Messrs. John Watson which they did not repay?

Witness—A sum of £250,000 was lent to Messrs. Sperling for three months at 6 per cent. This amount was passed to the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, plus the interest. That interest was never paid.

Mr. Whitaker—That was a loan that went through Messrs. Sperling to the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company?—Yes.

His Lordship—If you wanted to lend a quarter of a million to the Northumberland Company why was it sent through Messrs. Sperling?

DEALT IN MILLIONS.

Witness—Messrs. Sperling at that time was a firm of considerable repute, and dealing in millions.

His Lordship—It is not a question of repute, but of right.

Witness—Messrs. Sperling was responsible to Watson, Ltd., for this amount. It was passed on to the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, both loan and interest, and it so appeared in our books, and that relieved Messrs. Sperling of the responsibility.

Mr. Whitaker—I admit at once, as regards that item, I have no instructions whatever in connection with it.

His Lordship—That is rather the fault of your client.

Mr. Whitaker—No; it was never alleged against me.

Replying to Mr. Murphy, the witness stated that this loan to Messrs. Sperling of a quarter of a million was made on November 23, 1920, and it was passed on to the Northumberland Co. on May 21, 1921, which was the date of the extinction of the loans. The directors present at the first meeting, when the loan was made, according to the minute books, included Mr. R. A. Workman and Sir E. Mackay Edgar.

SHARES TRANSFERRED.

Mr. Forbes Baird, Secretary of the Lanarkshire Steel Co., said that up to May 4, 1920, the Northumberland Shipbuilding Co. were not the holders of any shares of the company. After that date the shares were transferred from the original shareholders to the nominees of Lloyd's Bank, and on January 17, 1921, they were transferred to Workman, Clark and Co. On the 24th April, 1920, there was a loan of £100,000 to the Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., and a similar loan on the 2nd June, 1921. The loans were repaid on 21st September, 1921, and about the same time his firm purchased 200,000 "B" non-cumulative £1 6 per cent. Preference shares of the Northumberland Shipbuilding Co.

The case for the plaintiff having closed after lunch, the judge discharged the jury, informing them that they would not be wanted on Monday, but they might on Tuesday.

The remainder of yesterday's sitting was devoted to legal arguments.

EXPLOSIVE ACCIDENTS.

John Flannery, of Toomevara, an employé of the North Tipperary County Council, had the thumb and index finger of his right hand blown off on Wednesday through the explosion of a detonator which he was examining, and Thomas Downey, Terryglass, had two fingers of his left hand blown off by an explosive which he picked up in a wood near his home.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Rev. W. R. Budd, General Secretary for Home Missions, has visited Queenstown, Bandon and Kinsale in the interests of Home Mission work. Interesting meetings were held, and generous offerings received for the Home Mission Fund.

A Memorial Service for the late Rev. R. M. Ker (who died twelve months ago in Cork, when on his presidential tour in the South of Ireland) was held last Sunday in the new Grosvenor Hall, Belfast.

(Continued from preceding column.)

a man or a woman who was able and willing to work but failed to secure employment.

Mr. Betterton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, hoped that it would be possible at no distant date to introduce a bill consolidating the various Acts dealing with unemployment insurance. In regard to the criticism of Labour members that no scheme of insurance based on contributions could be really satisfactory, he pointed out that before the war Mr. Ramsay Macdonald himself had expressed his gratification that the Insurance Act was in the main kept on a contributory basis.

On a division, the second reading of the bill was carried by 296 votes to 143.

The House afterwards passed the financial resolution of the bill.

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or post free from Proprietors, Martin, Chemist, Southampton. —(Advt.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE AND TARIFFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—At the meeting on Monday of the Trinity College Gaelic Society Mr. Blythe is reported as saying [illegible] "there was no national future for this country if the Irish language was not revived . . . that every thing that had been suffered for Irish freedom would have been in vain if the Irish language was allowed to die." In expressing those views, he said that "he spoke for nearly all the members of the Dail." I very much doubt it. In the general elections so far held the language was never an issue—except at the election for Senators, when the Gaelic League candidates were defeated. Mr. Blythe and some members of the Gaelic League who appear to be obsessed with this revival believe that we shall cease to be a nation unless we all speak Irish. Were we not a nation when we all, or nearly all, spoke exclusively English? We used to hear the boast that "Ireland was a nation when England was a pup"—and that in our English-speaking days.

Those language enthusiasts imagine that we shall never be able to recognise or appreciate our separate entity unless, and until, our old language is revived. They fear that we shall all become "imperialists." Who are the imperialists? I do not know of any, unless they be all those who are opposed to the coercive methods of reviving the language, or those who are opposed to a tariff wall against England; or are they those old "Unionists" who so generously helped to raise the ten mill[illegible] loan of a few years ago? During the centuries when Ireland was subjected to British rule the Irish people spoke no other language but Irish. The language did not help them to throw off the English yoke, and I dare say that, if they continued to speak exclusively Irish, they would still be under the domination of the hated Saxon.

It was our knowledge of the English language that enabled us to win our freedom, and surely that freedom can best be retained by our use of that language. Mr. Blythe has said that he would "sacrifice everything to the Irish language." Strange doctrine for a Minister of Finance, whose obvious duty should be the economic prosperity of his country! When he used those words did he speak for the Government or for the Dail? Of course, he did not. In dealing with tariffs he is more moderate. They are to be approached, he says, with great caution. He condemns anything like haste—he would "hasten slowly"—a very prudent and statesmanlike policy. The object in view—the prosperity of Ireland—is more likely to be attained by such method. I maintain that the revival of the language could best be secured by a more gradual process than that adopted by the Government.—Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM O'MALLEY.

Athlone, November 10th, 1927.

"ALIENS IN OUR MIDST."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The leaders of the Fianna Fail Party appear to be without any sense of humour. Those who desire to preserve the imperial connection they dub "aliens in our midst"—as, for example, the speech made recently by Mr. Lemass at Foster place. The phrase is part of their rhetorical stock-in-trade. Apart from strife-engendering politicians, all the world realises that the only hope (a hope which is fast fading) of material prosperity in this country is the assiduous cultivation of the imperial connection.

May I ask the Big Three of the Fianna Fail Party by what reasoning they consider those are aliens many of whose ancestors were in this country five hundred years before theirs came to it? I am not learned in these matters, but I am informed on good authority that, to judge by his name, Mr. Lemass is a French. Mr. de Valera is unquestionably Spanish. There is a genuine Irish ring about Mr. Briscoe's name, but I understand that he is a Jew. By what alchemy are these gentlemen now transformed into Irish Irelanders?

What will be the attitude of the Fianna Fail Party (now trying to appropriate the term "national," which, for the moment, is going a-begging) when they come into power? Will they expel all the "aliens" from the Free State? They should reflect that over 2,000,000 of the Irish people are earning their living in England, Scotland and Wales, and that 700,000 are doing likewise in Scotland. I have never heard that these are regarded as aliens in their adopted countries. The "aliens" in the Free State cannot amount to much more than a tithe of the Irish in Great Britain.—Yours, etc.,

EDWIN SIMPSON.

Harcourt street, Dublin,
November 10th, 1927.

A MOTORISTS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Motorists must derive considerable satisfaction from the information published in your issue of to-day, that official attention is at length being directed towards one of the heaviest of the many impositions under which they have been compelled to suffer for years without relief. I refer to the so-called "minding" of motor cars outside the theatres. Two recent experiences, in successive weeks, have rendered my indignation so acute that I cannot refrain from commenting on the effrontery of the young tricksters who pester and jostle the unhappy theatre-goer.

In order to rid myself of the unwelcome attentions of one of these youths, I entrusted my car to his watchful care. True enough, it was still there when I came out of the theatre, but before I reached home it stopped. After fumbling for many minutes, in semi-darkness, amid the oily intermals, I discovered that the petrol tap had been removed, and the tank drained of several gallons of petrol. I had been able to proceed a short distance, but not far enough, on the petrol in the carburettor. Had the thief been clever enough to put back the tap where he found it, I might never have been any the wiser.

This week I had arranged to meet some friends outside the theatre after the conclusion of the performance. As I was fully half an hour early, I waited beside my friends' car, which was standing round the corner, on St. Stephen's Green. There was no sign of any trusty sentinel keeping a custodianly eye on it. In fact, as I sat inside for some time on account of the extreme coldness of the night, there was nothing to prevent any driving it away, had I been a person of dishonest tendencies. At about 10.45 a number of youths suddenly appeared and hovered around the line of cars. Their arrival was nicely gauged to synchronise with the appearance of the theatre crowd. Then, with the most touching looks of appeal, they walked up, shivering to a man, and held out their hands—probably receiving a little extra for standing sentry on so cold a night.

I do not blame the boys for wishing to turn an honest penny in the profession of car-minding. I do say, however, let it be an honest penny, or sixpence, or whatever value the owner may put on the service rendered. Mr. Cussen's suggestion may have the healthy effect of commending the matter to the consideration of the Commissioners; but does it ensure that a boy is going to remain three hours at his post, even if he does possess all the necessary credentials? Surely an extra policeman or two might be spared from some less important beat. We pay enough in motor taxation to entitle us to at least that trifling consideration.—Yours, etc.,

"C.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S HALL DESTROYED: IRISH WEDDINGS IN LONDON.

The ruins of the ex-Service men's hall at Inchicore. The hall, which was opened last Saturday, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

An incident in the lacrosse match between Co. Dublin and Dublin, at Trinity Hall.

Captain W. Kemmis, M.F.H., of Ballinad or, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, and Miss W. Armstrong, of Moyaliffe Castle, Thurles, leaving St. Margaret's, Westminster, after their wedding.

The Co. Dublin and Dublin lacrosse teams.

Boys, in full hunting kit, and the little bridesmaids, who attended Miss Armstrong at her wedding.

Mr. H. Dermot Pakenham, Grenadier Guards, only son of Colonel H. A. Pakenham, C.M.G., of Langford Lodge, Co. Antrim, and Miss H. M. Hofeler, leaving the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, after their wedding.

The Most Rev. Dr. Orr, who presided for the first time yesterday at the Meath Diocesan Synod.

Senator Bagwell and Mrs. Bagwell at a meet of the Tipperary Hounds.

OVER 1,000 DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

QUARTERLY FIGURES FOR THE FREE STATE.

For the quarter April, May and June, 1927, there were in the Irish Free State 15,884 deaths, equivalent to 21.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population of 2,959,000. The death rate was 11.901, or 16.0 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows comparative birth and death rates:—

	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
Northern Ireland	23.3	15.9
England and Wales	17.6	11.0
Scotland	20.6	12.9
Irish Free State	21.5	16.0

The death rate for the Free State was 1.3 above the rate for the same period in 1926.

During the quarter 3,825 marriages were registered.

There are some disquieting figures in the tables giving causes of death, which show that 1,222 deaths resulted from tuberculosis and 708 deaths from cancer in the period under review.

The comparative longevity of Irish people is evidenced by the fact that 5,258 deaths, or 33.6 per cent., were of persons aged 65 years and upwards. Only 1,072, or 9.1 per cent., were of infants under one year of age.

In his report the Registrar-General's figures show that for the same three months Dublin was better off than any of the other sister countries in regard to weather.

During Mr. John O'Halloran's brief absence from his home at Retreat, Athlone, the house was entered, and £96 was stolen from a cash box which had been left on a dressing-table. Household articles were also stolen.

MISSIONARY NOTES.

FROM OUR CHURCH OF IRELAND CORRESPONDENT.

The damage done to property of the Church Missionary Society at Jerusalem, Nablous, Lydd and other places will cost at least £2,000 to repair.

The C.M.S. has now 1,222 European Missionaries on its roll, and 16,414 native Christian workers.

The doctor in the men's hospital at Yezd (Persia) has broken down, and there is no one to carry on the work.

During the last ten years the Church Missionary Society has lost £375,000 on the rate of exchange alone. Owing to the fact that the cost of the work has risen to almost double the pre-war figure, the General Committee has decided to reduce expenditure within the limits of income. In order to tide over the period of adjustment and to clear off the accumulated deficit, a special fund of £113,000 has been appealed for; at the end of June £35,000 of this amount had been received.

The number of Jews in Poland amounts to three and a half millions. Some of these have inhabited Poland for centuries, others are Russian and Lithuanian, who were forced by the policy of the pre-war Russian Government to immigrate to Poland. These groups differ so much that the only tie that binds them is their common religion. This means that different methods have to be employed in the case of mission work amongst these two groups. The new mission premises in Warsaw are nearly finished and will, it is hoped, prove a great acquisition to meet the number of inquirers.

The diocese of Kalgoorlie (W. Australia) is two and a half times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. This enormous area is served by eight clergy. It includes many towns which were once populated with thousands of gold miners, but now, owing to the mines having been worked out, are but a collection of roofless houses. The sheep-farmer now takes the place of the miner, and the townships which have survived are far more dependent on wool than gold for their prosperity.

The area of the diocese of Moosonee (Canada) is more than ten times that of England and Wales. It contains a population of 31,500 whites, 6,000 Indians and 2,500 Eskimo. Throughout the area there are 32 churches, 54 congregations, 19 clergy and 20 native catechists.

The fifth world report will be presented on St. Andrew's Day (November 30th) in Dublin. A special Service will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at which the Rev. Dr. Garfield Williams will preach.

The following have been accepted for Service in the mission field by the Board of Examiners of S.P.G.:—The Rev. S. M. Collier (Labuan and Sarawak), the Rev. A. O. Cooper (Singapore), the Rev. W. Farrimond, M.C. (Assam); the Rev. A. C. Granger (Antigua), the Rev. A. F. Matthew (Moslem work), the Rev. W. A. Prideaux (Damaraland), the Rev. F. W. Watson (Madras), the Rev. A. W. Stonton (Labuan and Sarawak), Mr. C. E. Ryecart (British Honduras), Mr. E. L. Sporne (Lebombo), Mr. A. Wallis (Edmonton), Miss F. Ker (Bombay), Miss M. C. Giddings

FREE

There's no tax to pay on these delightful free gifts of

Cadbury's chocolates

Every tin of Bournville Cocoa contains a Coupon.* Save these Coupons and get the splendid Free Gifts of Cadbury's Chocolates as shown below. You have nothing to pay—no duty, no parcels tax. They come to you absolutely Free. Start using Bournville Cocoa for the winter. It is warming, wholesome, nourishing. Give it to the children in the morning. It will keep them fit during the long school hours. Bournville is more than a beverage, it is a perfect food.

* ¼-lb. Tin contains 1 Red Coupon
½-lb. ,, ,, 2 ,, Coupons
1-lb. ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
1 Packet ,, 1 Yellow Coupon
(6 Yellow equal 4 Red Coupons)

Two Cadbury ½ lb. blocks

for 16 red coupons from

BOURNVILLE COCOA

This offer applies to the United Kingdom and Irish Free State only.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE GIFTS
Attach the required number of Coupons to this form and post to: GIFT DEPT., CADBURY, BOURNVILLE, Eng.

For 16 Red Coupons
○ ½-lb. Cadbury's Milk Chocolate and ½-lb. Cadbury's Nut Milk Chocolate
OR
○ ½-lb. Bournville Chocolate and ½-lb. Bournville Fruit and Nut Chocolate

For 20 Red Coupons
○ Metal Box of Cadbury's Chocolates
OR
○ Jug, Whisk and Measure
OR
○ 1-lb. Cadbury's Milk Tray Chocolates

IMPORTANT NOTE—Only advertised packings can be supplied.

IMPORTANT
Place X in circle against gift required

Full Name and Address (IN BLOCK LETTERS)

I.T. 11/11/27.

See the name Cadbury on every piece of chocolate.

WESTERN RELIEF FUND.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIST.

	£	s.	d.
DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE ..... Barton, Copland and Hamilton; Bewley and Manly, Bloxham, Taylor and Martin; Boyle, Low, Murray and Co.; Bruce and Symes and Williams, Butler and Briscoe, Carnegie, J. D. and Co.; Cusack and Hinton, Dudgeon and Sons, Goodbody and Webb, Hunter and Co., Kennedy and Gordon, Keogh, Joseph and Co.; Lillis and Harrington, McCann, James and Son; McCaw, Charles A. and Co.; Morrison and Symes, O'Donnell and Fitzgerald, Pim, Richard and Son; Solomons, Edwin M.; Tunney, P. W. and Co.; Waldron, L. A. and Co.; Wilson, William and Son; Wilson, Moffat and Son—£5 5/- each. Wrenn and Field—£4 4/-. Crowe and Brown, Davy, James J.; Dillon, Michael and Son; French and Hogan, Low and Wilkinson, Stewart and Kinsman—£3 3/- each. Bentley, G. F. Butler; Brindley, Thomas A.; Fleming, S. H. G.; Jobson Bros., Kelly, A. P.; Moore and Gamble, Porter, Millard and Vernon; Quain and Powell, Stokes, J. P.; Wallis, C. T.; Wheeler and Harte, Wilkinson, M. G.; Wilmot and Montserrat, Wright and Son—£2 2/- each.	178	10	0
Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bournville	25	0	0
Western Union Telegraph Co., Valentia, Co. Kerry	21	0	0
Messrs. Todd, Burns and Co., Ltd., Dublin	10	10	0
Messrs. P. and H. Egan, Ltd., Tullamore	10	10	0
Messrs. Switzer and Co., Ltd., Dublin	10	10	0
"F. G." "A Church of England Sympathiser" (per Mrs. K. Tynan Hinkson)	7	0	0
The Augustinian Fathers, Limerick ..	5	5	0
The Ven. Archdeacon McHale, P.P., V.G., Abbeytown, Crossmolina ...	5	0	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
Messrs. J. and W. Stewart	5	0	0
Dr. J. C. Martin, Letterkenny Mental Hospital	3	3	0
Mrs. Dobie, New Lodge, Ryde, I.W.	3	3	0
"A British Officer"	3	0	0
The Very Rev. Canon T. Phelan, P.P.	2	2	0
Dr. L. Dillon-Malone and Mrs. P. J. Malone, Ballina	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Russell, Rathgar	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Elmes, Clonskeagh	1	10	0
The Hon. R. P. French, Cheshire	1	5	0
W. M. Elliott, Dalkey	1	1	0
Patrick Groarke, Westmeath	1	1	0
The Rev. J. V. Fitzpatrick, M.A., D.D.	1	0	0
The Rev. P. Dargan, M.A., D.D., Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, Dublin ...	1	0	0
The Rev. John Lennon, P.P., Stradbally, Co. Waterford	1	0	0
The Very Rev. Laurence Walsh, P.P., Parochial House, Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny	1	0	0
Miss M. Lyster, Vesey place, Kingstown	1	0	0
The Very Rev. John Walsh, P.P., Gowran, Co. Kilkenny	1	0	0
T. J.	1	0	0
"Two Sympathisers"	1	0	0
"Connachtach"	1	0	0
Mrs. H. F.	0	15	0
Miss E. Handcock, Enniskerry	0	5	0
An Irish Woman in London	0	5	0
Per "The Connacht Tribune," 2nd List:—			
Mr. William Pollock	5	0	0
Dr. B. O'Beirne, M.D.	5	0	0
Miss Maude E. Norman Davis	5	0	0
Major, Mrs. and the Misses Davis.....	5	0	0
The Jesuit Fathers, Galway	5	0	0
Mr. Charles McCormack (Hill's)	5	0	0
Mr. James Cremen	3	3	0
The Augustinian Fathers (Galway) ...	3	3	0
The Dominican Fathers, The Claddagh, Galway	3	0	0
Miss Maude Denison	2	10	0
Staff, Messrs. Liptons, Galway	2	2	0
Mr. H. St. J. Blake, Galway	2	2	0
Mr. J. S. Young	2	2	0
Mr. M. Kennedy	2	0	0
Mr. H. J. Tully	2	0	0
Mr. Michael O'Flaherty, P.C., Galway	2	0	0
Mr. F. J. Shanley, B.A., Galway	1	10	0
Mr. John J. Gannon	1	1	0
Dr. Kennedy O'Brien	1	1	0
Mr. G. E. Condell	1	0	0
Mr. E. H. O'Connor	1	0	0
Mrs. Hamilton	1	0	0
Mr. James Redington	1	0	0
Mr. J. Tierney	0	10	0
Mr. J. Considine	0	10	0
Mr. J. Colleran	0	5	0
Anonymous	0	1	0
Per Right Rev. Monsignor McAlpine, P.P., V.G.			
His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam ...	50	0	0
A. W. Wood, K.C.	50	0	0
— O'Dea, Galway	50	0	0
Herbert Leaf, London	50	0	0
Sir Alfred Frepps, K.C.V.O., C.B., Cheapside, London	50	0	0
The Countess Dowager of Desart, Kilkenny	25	0	0
The Right Rev. Monsignor McAlpine, P.P., V.G., Clifden	10	0	0
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Osborne, Yorks	10	0	0
Mrs. Constance A. Clough, Dorset ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Rathbone, London	10	0	0
Mrs. Ruby Lindsay, London, W.	7	0	0
Capt. S. Godfree, Carnew, Co. Wicklow	5	5	0
F. Reade, Carnew, Co. Wicklow	2	2	0
Mrs. C. Barclay, Dorking, Surrey	5	0	0
Miss Raftery, Kingstown	5	0	0
Mrs. Vaughan, Kingstown	5	0	0
Messrs. Corrigan and Corrigan, Solicitors, Dublin	5	0	0
The Very Rev. C. Cunningham, P.P., Roundstone	5	0	0
J. Casey, M.D., Clifden	5	0	0
The Rev. M. Carney, C.C., Clifden ...	5	0	0
Lady Butler, Island View, Clifden ...	5	0	0
H. Tolley, Esq. (per Lady Butler) ...	5	0	0
Anonymous, Clonmel	5	0	0
The Very Rev. W. Diskin, P.P. Letterfrack	5	0	0
The Right Rev. Dean Considine, V.G., Galway	5	0	0
"A Sympathiser," Enniscorthy	5	0	0
P. Quinn, National Bank, Clifden	5	0	0
T. A. Tinney, M.P., Liverpool	5	0	0
J. Cussen Walker, Brighton	5	0	0
Miss Kathleen Ryan, Carrickfergus ...	5	0	0
Miss M. Flynn, Curragh Camp	3	10	0
The Rev. James Kearney, P.P., Garvagh, Derry	3	0	0
Mrs. Willis, Newbould, Leamington ..	3	0	0
M. Zara Hon. Ruthven, London	3	0	0
The Rev. P. Hanton, C.C.; the Rev. A. Forbes, C.C., and W. Lett	3	0	0
A. Dwyer, National Bank, Enniscorthy	3	3	0
A. Mulcahy, National Bank, Loughrea	2	2	0
R. A. M. Morris, Hove, Sussex	2	2	0
J. Rainey, Mullingar	2	2	0
The Rev. P. J. Moore, C.C., Toombridge, Kildare	2	2	0
M. O. Cleary, Galway	2	2	0
The Very Rev. J. Sherwin, P.P., Co Dublin	2	2	0
Miss E. Phibbs, Chelsea	2	2	0
V. Halligan, Dublin	2	2	0
Mr. O'Toole, Stafford	2	2	0
The Very Rev. A. McGivern, P.P. ...	2	17	0
Miss Moya Campbell, Omagh	2	2	0
Miss Quigley, Tuam	2	0	0
The Rev. Charles S. S. Darroch, Tonbridge, England	2	0	0
Messrs. P. and F. McGlade, Belfast ...	2	0	0
Miss A. Landon, Devon	2	0	0
Miss E. Egan, Monkstown, Dublin ...	1	0	0
— Lawlor, Journalist, Athy	1	0	0
Miss A. Bancater, Hove, Sussex	1	0	0
Miss Cousen, Dublin	1	0	0
M. H. Blake, M.D., Hauts	1	0	0
A. Browne, London S.W.	1	0	0
Miss F. H. Hanbury, Grinstead	1	0	0
Mrs. Slocock, Surrey	1	0	0
F. Beresford, Foxrock	1	0	0
Mrs. Florence Watts Smyth, Larne ...	1	0	0
Lieut.-Col. W. S. P. Bunbury, Hants ..	2	0	0
Miss Florence O'Keefe, Howth	1	0	0
Miss Perry, London	1	0	0
Sean O'Connell, Cork	2	0	0
J. Mulligan, Burlington Gardens, London	2	0	0
Herbert Withered, Oxted place, Surrey	2	0	0
W. S. Pierre, Hauts	2	0	0
"C. D. B."	2	0	0
A. Lynam, Highgate, London	2	0	0
The Very Rev. M. Dolan, P.P., Cavan	2	0	0
Mrs. P. Quinn, National Bank, Clifden	2	0	0
R. S. King, London	2	0	0
Robert Moroney, London	1	10	0
Dennis Doyle, London	1	10	0
John Hanley, Limerick	1	2	6
W. Hutchison, M.D., Colwyn Bay	1	1	0
The Rev. G. L. Brander, B.D., London	1	1	0
W. G. T. Price, Hauts	1	1	0
C. A. Nash (Gilford)	1	1	0
French Religious Community, Ballyglunin	1	1	0
Miss Henry, M.D., Kilbride, Co. Dublin	1	1	0
C. R. Hall, Cornwall	1	0	0
Mrs. Brabazon, Belfast	1	0	0
The Misses Grey, London	1	0	0
Miss K. Carroll, Kildare	1	0	0
A. J. Esmonde	1	0	0
The Very Rev. T. Small, P.P., Co. Meath	1	0	0
The Rev. J. McDonnell, Co. Cavan ...	1	0	0
The Rev. J. J. Connolly, C.C., Bangor	1	0	0
Miss F. M. Johnston, Acton	0	10	0
"A Pioneer," Westport	0	10	0
Mrs. Dora White, Ripon	0	10	0
J. P. Boland, London	0	10	0
Rev. H. McCabe, P.P., Enniskillen ...	0	10	0
M. E. Ris	0	10	0
D. E. Synan, Limerick	0	10	0
List per Rev. E. O'Malley, C.C., and Mr. M. J. Lavelle.			
Hon. A. E. Guinness	200	0	0
Lady Fitzgerald Arnott, Dublin	25	0	0
Messrs. Hopkins and Hopkins, Dublin	10	0	0
The Rev. E. Lavelle, P.P., Clonbur	10	0	0
Messrs. Avenell and Co., London	5	5	0
"Charity," Thurles	5	0	0
James Clegan, Enfield, Meath	5	0	0
Dr. Lavelle, Letterfrack	5	0	0
The Rev. E. O'Malley, Clegran	5	0	0
Colonel Conyn, Rathgraham	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Bertie McGann, Limerick	5	0	0
Miss Gleeson, Nenagh	5	0	0
"Sympathiser," Clifden	5	0	0
Miss Una M. Kelly, Galway	3	0	0
The Rev. Father Carroll, Castledermot	3	0	0
Commander Vaux, Bray	3	0	0
The Rev. Father Tiery, African Missions	2	14	0
James Kayton Starkie, Blackpool	2	10	0
John Gallagher, Galway	2	2	0
Per Miss Wallace, Curragh	2	1	0
"A Widow"	1	0	0
The Rev. Patrick Barton, P.P., Kerry	1	0	0
Mrs. M. Landy, Ballerigan	1	0	0
Miss Mary Beary, Limerick	1	0	0
The Rev. Father Brett, Kilmaine	1	0	0
R. P. Warner, Galway	1	0	0
— Walsh	1	0	0
Mrs. Donaghy, Ballymena	1	0	0
"Shibba," Co. Cork.	1	0	0
Mrs. Costelloe and Mrs. Loughlen, Lurgan	1	0	0
Frank Forde, Galway	1	0	0
A. E. Fletcher, Bagnalstown	1	0	0
H. J. Keegan, Tipperary	1	0	0
M. F. Seymour, Winchester	1	0	0
Mrs. Maples	1	0	0
— Baker	1	0	0
Mrs. McGill, Bangor	1	0	0
V. Toal, Waterford	1	10	0
J. M. Lavelle, Auctioneer Galway ...	2	0	0
The Rev. M. Loftus, C.C., Garbolly ...	2	0	0
The Rev. Mother, Sisters of Mercy, Drogheda	2	0	0
The Rev. M. Curley, C.C., Recess	2	0	0
The Rev. T. Murphy, C.C., Cashel	2	0	0
Mr. M. Moran, Westport	2	0	0
Mrs. V. Jacobson, Geneva	2	0	0
T. O'Shea, Charleville, Cork	2	0	0

Read by it—Write by it!

See by it!

Just where you want it—always. That's the beauty of the Sunlight, it not only gives a light of exceptional brilliancy which floods the room with radiance but can be placed just where it confers the utmost benefit. Burning ordinary paraffin oil the S... is most economical, and owing to its marvellous efficiency is not only ideal for the country but is a perfect portable and reading lamp for residents in town.

The 'SUNLIGHT' INCANDESCENT MANTLE OIL LAMP

FROM 31/6 UPWARDS.

Complete with Wick, Chimney, Wire Mantle Support, Shade, Carrier, Clean... Brush, 2 Mantles.

OF ALL IRONMONGERS, ETC.

In case of difficulty write for name and address of nearest dealer to Welsbach Light Co., Ltd., 62 South William Street, Dublin.

REMEMBRANCE DAY NOVEMBER 11th
WEAR A FLANDERS POPPY

"Roomkeepers' Sunday"

13th NOVEMBER

TOWN'S RIPPED HO...

NOTHING TO COPE WI... BALLINA OUTBREAK.

When the Ballina Civic Guards were ca... out on Tuesday night to deal with an ou... break of fire in the out-offices of the bakery establishment of the Misses Duffy, in Garden street, it was found that the to... hose which they brought with them was ripped in several places and absolutely useless. An effort to extinguish the fire met with failure, and the out-offices were completely destroyed.

A number of hens in one of the lofts were roasted to death, and twenty or thirty loads of turf used for the bakery were lost in the fire.

KILL 'IM!!

It carries dirt, be spells infection, be means DANGER. Liverpool Virus kills rats and mice swiftly and surely, yet is harmless to domestic animals, birds and human beings.

LIVERPOOL VIRUS

For Rats 2/6 and 5/- (Post 6d. extra).
For Mice 1/6 and 2/6 (Post 6d. extra).
ALL READY BAITED.
Expert assistance gladly given to owners of rat-infested premises on application to

D. M. WATSON, Ph.C.,
61 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN.

E COLRSE.

SEFTON.

ARD'S EASY ORE.

RFORMANCE OF ING MEMORY.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.
LIVERPOOL, Thursday Night.

It was certainly not one of the best Grand Sefton [illegible] we have seen when was won here this afternoon by Mr. Stewall Nairn's Trump Card by eight lengths from Golden Stream with Ruddyman the same distance behind her, with the exception of the winner, most of the good horses in the race came to grief.

It was disastrous that Mr. Barbour's Koko, who started favourite, should have come down at the very first fence, and I am inclined to think that it was not his fault, and was due to Golden Rebel coming down close to him. At any rate, he went out of the picture with dramatic suddenness, and wrecked the high hopes that had been entertained of him. The horse looked beautiful, too, and went to the post in great style.

It was a fine sunny day for the meeting, and, as the case with the Becher Chase for the Sefton was run in the was very cold, however, the horses looked rough in their field was the splendid one of by the time they had got to e were many missing.

CE FALLS.

ell at the third fence, and then into the country Fleet Prince was way, but coming to Becher's ok it up from him. He was soon d by Ardeen, who led the field nal turn. At that point Pop Trump Card very nearly jumped he horse made a good recovery, pped back from third to seventh Valentine's Ardeen refused, and in used Redlynch to fall. This left treet in front, but very soon after ard, rapidly recovering the lost losed with him, and, heading him, to win easily.

of the eighteen runners finished, survivors, in addition to the placed the Gosling, who was fourth; and Fleet Prince. The winner race two years ago, when he fell J. P. Wilson, and he came down National when Mr. S. H. Dennis on he won the Lancashire Steeplechase, and this season has won th Hunt at Hexham.

ARD'S FUTURE.

Piggott, a son of E. Piggott, who won Ali on Jerry M. and Poethlyn, rode to-day, and it may be remarked that it his first ride over the Liverpool fences. up Card is a fine powerful horse, and r Renwick, who trains him at Richmond, Yorkshire, is now going to throw him up some time, and intends to give him, perhaps, one easy race before the Grand National. owner, Mr. G. Sewall Nairn, is a Scotsman, who has spent the greater part of his life in the East, and has recently returned on a holiday.

Oddly enough the owner of the second, Captain Sassoon, who rode his horse himself, is also associated with the Far Eastern trade, and only returned a few weeks ago. Since he went to Shanghai last April, after riding Ballystockart in the Grand National, he had not ridden until he got up at Wye on Monday.

We saw a smashing young hurdler in Malaw's Son, Brown Jack, win the Abbeystead Hurdle by a length from Toreador, with Giovanni third. Had he not been a real smasher he would not have won. The race was run at a terrific pace; L. B. Rees, on the favourite, never attempted to lie up with the leaders. Then, after making the turn into the straight, he began to work his way up, but between the last two hurdles he was hampered and baulked three times for an opening.

GREAT FINISH.

Indeed his case appeared so hopeless that Ring loudly offered 4 to 1 against his Toreador and Giovanni jumped the ile well in front of him, but when he an he came and smothered them. It a brilliant one among the novices his fellow, whom Mr. Hastings r the immensely wealthy Major Wernher. Coulthwaite had some Newstead, but he was brought down when first [illegible] a mile.

Mr. Hubert Hartigan, who brought Southerner from Ireland at the summer meeting here, and exploited him with considerable financial success, brought Fleeting Memory for the first race, the Palatine Selling Plate, and the results were equally happy. Joe Canty rode, and the colt jumped off in front, and always going on the bit with a clear lead of the others, he won in a canter two lengths from E. and Fast. The performance attracted Mr. S. B. Joel, who bought him for 750 guineas. Lady Hall, for whom he is in his first race, trained by Mr. [illegible] O'Ferrall, gave Ardeen for the sum of Vencedor as a present. His very easy victory speaks well for the Irish form of this season.

MINNA MAKES AMENDS.

Minna, who has been disappointing of late time, won her first race of the season when she took the Seventeenth Plate by four lengths from Devachon, with Portland, who really good race under his 10lb. head away, third. The three s being all Irish-bred. Childs the way the rank Bullock she was such a brilliant two- and she scored handsomely. She is in logue of the December sales, but it is al whether she will be sold.

The Ford Highway Handicap Re- found the course to harp for him, and losing ground at the [illegible] with too much to make up on the favourite, Cyzara, was beaten some distance from home, and Cloth of Gold appeared to have the race won when Fox brought along Damocel, and she got up to gain a clever short-head victory. The daughter of Swynford has been very disappointing to Sir Charles Nearing. She gave 5,000 guineas for her, and has gained a place. She grew up gaunt and backward, and a maiden plate last year and this race are all she has won.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

There will not be a big field for the Liverpool Cup to-morrow, but there will be a number of well-fancied candidates. The Cambridgeshire dead-heater Medal will be in the field, but may have too much weight. Silver Lark, who won the Summer Cup here, should do better than he did in the Cambridgeshire, if he is waited with instead of making the running as at Newmarket. Pantera has also disappointing all the season, but he did well in the Durham Stakes, when he was second to Apelle. I believe that he is well fancied on this occasion.

Another whose trainer thinks he will win is Imperial, who, after a bad display in the Cambridgeshire, ran well against Kincardine at Newbury. He is not too reliable, but this may suit him better than a galloping course. A good chance can be given to The Mohawk, who is a greatly improved colt, but, as I said SILVER LARK to win the Cambridgeshire, I shall choose him to win here again. The danger may be CAPORAL.

The next most interesting event of the day is the Molyneux Steeplechase, in which Newsboy and Fair Richard are top weights. Both are very fit, and Mr. Withington tells me that Fair Richard has done more than well since he got him from Mr. Arnott's stable last spring. Shaun Or runs, but, good jumper as he is, he is not in the same class as FAIR RICHARD. It is, of course, the latter's first time over Liverpool but, if he stands up he should win.

The Duchy Stakes may be won by KINCHINJUNGA, and the Downe Nursery by SOULT.

GALTEE MORE.

FORM HORSES.

LIVERPOOL.

1.15—Irish Romance (nap).
1.45—Soult.
2.15—Newsboy.
2.50—Silver Lark.
3.20—Roman Emperor.
3.50—Kinchinjunga.

Eclipse.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Westminster Gazette:—To-day's Best—Silver Lark. Double—Silver Lark and Roman Emperor.

Daily Express:—Safety Bet—Soult (win). Double—Soult and Pantera.

Daily Mirror:—Double — Rathdora (nap) and Kinchinjunga.

Daily Sketch:—Double—The Mohawk and Marlenax.

LIVERPOOL MEETING.

GRAND SEFTON WON BY TRUMP CARD.

1.15—**PALATINE SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. Two years old 5 f.

Mr. H. M. Hartigan's b. c. **FLEETING MEMORY**, by Vencedor—Memoria II., 9-9 ..... J. Canty 1
Mrs. A. James's FAR AND FAST, 8-0 ..... T. Weston 2
Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's FLAMING FLAG, 8-0 ..... F. Field 3

Also ran:—Flying Flag (C. Brown), Aberdonian (F. Winter), Aploma (C. Elliott), Swish (J. Taylor), Quicksand (G. Richards), Kirn c. (H. Wragg), Astarte II. (H. Jellies), St. Lavie (F. Fox), Lady Southampton f. (A. Wragg). Off 1.16. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Flaming Flag, 9 to 2 FLEETING MEMORY, 100 to 15 each Astarte II. and Quicksand, 8 to 1 each Aberdonian and Far and Fast, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by two lengths; half a length. Aploma was fourth, and Quicksand last.

The winner was sold to Mr. S. Joel for 800 guineas.

1.45—**CROXTETH PLATE HANDICAP** of 500 sovs. 5 f.

Capt. S. R. Lord's ch. f. BELLA MINNA, by Bachelor's Double—Danta Minna, 4. 8-13 ..... J. Childs 1
Mr. H. Walker's DEVACHON, 4. 8-13 J. Leach 2
Capt. G. Dunne's PORTLAND, 4. 7-13 M. Beary 3

Also ran—Lord Wembley (S. Donoghue), Peanut, Presto (G. Baines), Proconsul (W. Alford), Nunery Lane (J. Dines), Quiril (A. Wragg), L'Orient (T. Rinell). Off 1.48. (Winner trained by Beatty.)

Betting—9 to 2 agst. BELLA MINNA, 11 to 2 Lord Wembley, 6 to 1 Erizo, 100 to 15 Portland, 7 to 1 each Irenia and Quiril, 10 to 1 each Devachon and Nunery Lane, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by a length; a head. Evening Rose was fourth, and Proconsul last.

2.15—**GRAND SEFTON STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP** of 1,500 sovs. Nearly 2 m. 7½ f.

Mr. G. N. Nairn's br. g. **TRUMP CARD**, by Clarionet—Peggy Symons, a. 11-8 ..... K. Piggott 1
Capt. R. E. Sassoon's GOLDEN STREET, a. 10-10 ..... Owner 2
Lt.-Col. R. Tweedie's RUDDYMAN, a. 10-8 ..... Weymes 3

Mr. F. Barbour's Koko, a. 12-7 ..... P. Powell 0
Mr. H. Liddell's Winnall, a. 12-4 ..... M. Connors 0
Lord Stalbridge's Thrown In, a. 12-2 ..... Hon. H. Grosvenor 0
Mrs. P. Croft's Golden Rebel, a. 12-0 ..... K. Lenehan 0
Sir K. Fraser's Ardeen, a. 11-9 ..... A. Lefebvre 0
Mr. C. Horrell's Postino, a. 11-9 ..... J. Hamey 0
Mr. J. H. Muller's Sandy Hook, 6. 11-2 T. Leader 0
Mr. E. J. Kieran's Rathory, a. 10-13 ..... L. Rees 0
Mr. H. Fowler's Pop Ahead, a. 10-11 T. James 0
Mr. J. G. Thomson's Herbert's Choice, 6. 10-10 ..... F. Gurney 0
Lord Grimthorpe's The Gosling, a. 10-10 ..... E. Doyle 0
Captain F. B. Bibby's Fassaroe, a. 10-3 ..... C. Rhodes 0
Mr. G. E. Strong's Redlynch, 6. 10-3 W. Stott 0
Mr. V. Emanuel's Jackanapes, a. 10-0 J. Farrell 0
Mr. Whitelaw's Fleet Prince, a. 10-6 M. Beary 0

Off 2.35. (Winner trained by W. Renwick.)

Betting—7 to 2 agst. Koko, 5 to 1 each TRUMP CARD and Herbert's Choice, 8 to 1 Sandy Hook, 100 to 12 Winnall, 10 to 1 each Pop Ahead and Postino, 100 to any other.

Koko and Golden Rebel fell at the first fence, and Winnall came to grief at the second. At the next obstacle Pop Ahead blundered and Fassaroe fell. Crossing the water Fleet Prince led from Postino, Golden Street, Redlynch, Thrown In, Herbert's Choice, Ardeen, Sandyhook, and Trump Card, with Ruddyman last. At the third fence into the country Ardeen raced to the front from Golden Street, Redlynch and Fleet Prince. At Becher's Ardeen was leading from Redlynch, Fleet Prince and Golden Street, with Trump Card next. Three fences from home Ardeen, who had held a clear lead, refused and interfered with Redlynch, leaving Golden Street in command from Trump Card and Fleet Prince. Coming on to the racecourse Trump Card moved up to the girths of the leader and two jumps from home took the lead, and, drawing away from Golden Street after clearing the last obstacle, won by eight lengths; the same distance separated second and third. The Gosling was fourth and Thrown In fifth, Fleet Prince being the only other to finish.

2.45—**ABBEYSTEAD HURDLE** of 250 sovs. Three years old. 1¾ m.

Major H. A. Wernher's br. c. **BROWN JACK**, by Jackdaw—Onerunidella. 11-10 ..... L. Rees 1
Mr. E. L. Short's TOREADOR, 11-10 ..... W. Speck 2
Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's GIOVANNI, 11-0 ..... T. Morgan 3

Also ran—Shroud (G. Goswell), Souchong (E. Barker), Alessandro (W. Stott), Timmy Tiptoes (Mr. Whitfield), Killia (J. Moloney), Royal Tango (G. Pellerin), Mountain Slip (T. Leader), Beaucierc II. (J. Hogan), King Solomon (C. Rhodes), Newstead (T. Carey), Red Devil (W. Parvin), High and Low (R. Dick). Off 2.46. (Winner trained by Hon. A. Hastings.)

Betting.—13 to 8 agst. BROWN JACK, 4 to 1 Toreador, 5 to 1 Newstead, 11 to 2 Mountain Slip, 7 to 1 Beaucierc II., 8 to 1 Killia, 100 to 7 Giovanni, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by a length; four lengths. King Solomon was fourth and Red Devil last.

3.15—**FORD HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. 1m. 5f.

Sir C. Hyde's ch. f. DAMOZEL, by Swynford—Rectify, 4. 7-7 ..... F. Fox 1
Mr. J. Baylis's CLOTH OF GOLD, 6. 8-2 ..... R. Perryman 2
Mr. H. Dyke Dennis's GONEDRY, 5. 9-8 ..... M. Beary 3

Also ran—Repertoire (C. Ray), Cyzara (F. Field), Tintagel (H. Wragg), Rozzie (G. Richards), Fraticelli (J. Caldwell), Mister Moon (T. Rinell), Red Ronald (G. Baines), Penmore (A. Wragg), Scalded Cat (J. Sirett), Painted Beauty (A. Burns), Passing Cloud (J. Dines). Off 3.15. (Winner trained by Scobie.)

Betting.—7 to 2 agst. Cyzara, 4 to 1 Repertoire, 5 to 1 Fraticelli, 6 to 1 Gonedry, 100 to 12 Rozzie, 9 to 1 Tintagel, 100 to 6 DAMOZEL or any other.

Won by a short head; two lengths. Cyzara was fourth and Painted Beauty last.

3.45—**WESTMORELAND APPRENTICE PLATE** of 150 sovs. 1 m.

Mr. S. Wootton's ch. g. **FRANK BARE**, by Fauche le Vent—Marcelle, 6. 8-0 ..... J. Cordell 1
Mr. P. Hands's HOPE, 4. 6-9 ..... W. Pedley 2
Mr. T. Davidson's LADYBRIDGE, 4. 6-10 ..... G. Williams 3

Also ran—Lovely Boy II. (P. Evans), Strange Times (F. Sharpe), Lady Oakenclough (G. Hall), Kusa (F. Payne). Off 3.46. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting.—6 to 4 on FRANK BARE, 5 to 1 agst. Ladybridge, 6 to 1 Hope, 10 to 1 each Strange Times and Kusa, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by four lengths; six lengths. Kusa was fourth and Lady Oakenclough last.

1929 DERBY AND OAKS.

The King has entered for the Derby to be run in 1929 three of the yearling colts which were leased by him from the National Stud, Kildare. They are Greywether, by Tetratema—Mary Monan Cross, by Diligence—Enrichment; and Garter Blue, by Phalaris—Royal Order. It may be recalled that Minoru, who won in 1909 for King Edward, was, like these three colts, a leased horse, and, curiously enough, he was bred by Lord Wavertree (then Colonel Hall Walker), who owns the National Stud to the country. In addition to the three National Stud yearlings, the King has nominated two bred by himself at the Sandringham Stud. These are Galstonbury, by Friar Marcus—Stained Glass, and Citron, by Legonora—Vervaine.

The biggest subscriber to the 1929 Derby is H.H. Aga Khan, who has entered 12. Next to him come Lord Derby and the French breeder, M. Edward Esmond, with nine each. Sir Victor Sassoon, who has spent large sums of money in recent years in the purchase of bloodstock, has nominated eight. The total number of entries is 347, which includes three entries made in New York, particulars of which have yet to be received.

The King's entries for fillies' races—the Oaks—are Yolanda, by Buchan—Yelande, and Elca, by Gay Crusader—Picardy. Sir Victor Sassoon is easily the biggest subscriber to the Oaks, his nominations numbering 13. The total of the entry for this race is 269, as compared with 305 last year.

CURRAGH TRAINING NOTES.

THE CURRAGH, Thursday.

A fine morning, but cold.

BRIAN'S Pride, Dina and Poor Man went five furlongs sharply.

COOMBS'S Carlovis traversed seven furlongs at a good pace; Hazel Grove went six furlongs at a useful rate.

DAWSON'S Borora, Heartburn, Ardsallagh, Lipstown, Helicon, Milennis and Lady Silvern were usefully employed.

FETHERSTONHAUGH'S Swan Maiden, Ebony, Pretty Ena and Mullingarrick went a sharp five furlongs.

GRUNDY'S West Indies, Steering Clear and Cailin Dubh had a good seven furlongs; Venny, Miss O'Hara, Wavetop and Lakeside a sharp five furlongs.

HARTIGAN'S Loch Hume cantered six furlongs and was schooled over hurdles; Sabinea, Connemara and the two-year-olds were usefully employed over five furlongs.

MACAULAY'S Old Orkney, Happy Dale, Puff Puff and others of the team had bouts of healthy exercise.

PERRY'S Blue Look Out and Prince Lomond cantered.

PARKINSON'S Lomond's Lake, Erin Green, Administrator and the two-year-olds had healthy exercise.

ROGERS'S Parkgate, Queenstown, Crotanstown and the two-year-olds cantered.

STAUNTON'S Newtown Park, Lady Wembley, Blackwoodbridge, Stratford Rock and Koscie's Star were usefully employed.

Left this morning for Norway—Chaucerian, Zorro Pardo and Clare Island, which have been sold.

Left for England—Land Creek, also sold.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Liverpool Autumn Meeting engagements—La Douniriere.

Hawthorn Hill engagements—Forest Bloom, Lady Capulet.

All engagements—Madame d'Orby (dead), Blair Rot

WINTER SPORTS.

If you are interested in HUNTING, in COURSING, in FOOTBALL (RUGBY or ASSOCIATION), or in HOCKEY, order a copy of *The Irish Field* for each Saturday during the coming winter. On Sale at all Newsagents'. By Post—Six months, 6/6; three months, 3/3. Head Office—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

LIVERPOOL TO-DAY:

PROBABLE RUNNERS AND BETTING.

SELECTIONS.

Witherslack Stakes—**Mountain Lad.**
Downe Nursery—**Grandmaster.**
Molyneux Steeplechase—**Manser's Pride.**
Autumn Cup—**Silver Lark.**
Stewards' Plate—**Abbot's Pride.**
Duchy Stakes—**Kinchinjunga.**

DOUBLE—**Silver Lark** and **Abbot's Pride.**

1.15—WITHERSLACK STAKES (nursery handicap), a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Second receives 20 sovs. 1 m. st. lb.

I AM THE CAPTAIN (Mr. W. Gresson) ..... Rimell 9 0
RATHDORA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Wootton 8 11
IRISH ROMANCE (Mr. E. T. Smith) ..... Templeman 8 7
TROUBADOUR (Mr. C. Glorney) ..... Sneyd 8 4
ROSSIGNOL (Capt. S. Wilson) ..... Whitaker 8 4
MOUNTAIN LAD (Mr. H. Sutton) T. Waugh 8 1
IDLE HOUR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... Beatty 8 0
JOY STAR (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Golightly 7 12
FREEWILL (Mrs. Gilbert) ..... Coldbeck 7 11
FOUNTAIN BRIDGE (Mr. J. E. Drake) ..... Drake 7 10
CLASPER (Mr. C. A. Cowie) ..... Cowie 7 8
LITTLE GRAFTON (Mr. W. Wylie) ..... H. Lowe 7 2
GRAND GOWN (Lord Glanely) ..... Archer 7 4
STEM F., by Polygnotus (Col. E. FitzGerald) ..... Poole 7 1
WATER TOI (Mr. F. Taylor) ..... E. Taylor 7 1

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

212 I AM THE CAPTAIN ..... Berryman 6/1
203 RATHDORA ..... Field 7/2
202 IRISH ROMANCE ..... Elliott 9/4
021 MOUNTAIN LAD ..... G. Richards 5/1
034 MOUNTAIN LAD ..... G. Richards 5/1
000 IDLE HOUR ..... H. Wragg 10/1
000 JOY STAR ..... Nevett 100/8
411 FOUNTAIN BRIDGE ..... Weston 8/1
000 CLASPER ..... S. Wragg 7/1
000 LITTLE GRAFTON ..... Caldwell 10/1

1.45—DOWNE NURSERY HANDICAP of 250 sovs. Second receives 20 sovs. 6 f. st. lb.

CAVALIERO (Lord Southampton) ....Beatty 9 0
SOULT (Mr. S. W. Bore) ..... Leach, jun. 8 12
GRANDMASTER (Lord Glanely) ....Archer 8 11
DOUBLE PAY (Mr. H. Lawrence) Cundell 8 9
PHANTOM PADDY (Sir R. M. Liddell) ..... Peacock 8 8
LEIGHON TOR C., by Lemberg (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... A. Taylor 8 8
PORTHOLE (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl 8 7
THIRLMERE (Lord Derby) ..... F. Butters 8 6
KISTA (Lord Sefton) ..... Persse 8 3
COVENDEN (Mr. A. de Rothschild) Watson 8 1
WHITE FUR (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... G. Armstrong 7 13
NORTHEASTER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre 7 11
TELEVISION (Mr. N. H. Walker) H. Leader 7 9
BOULEVARD (Mr. J. Cooper) ..... Hogg 7 9
DELPH (Mr. Abe Bailey) ..... R. Day 7 6

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

022 SOULT ..... J. Leach 5/1
203 GRANDMASTER ..... Thwaites 7/1
210 DOUBLE PAY ..... Graves 9/2
300 PHANTOM PADDY ..... J. Taylor 8/1
002 LEIGHTON TOR ..... Jellies 6/1
034 PORTHOLE ..... Winter 7/1
000 KISTA ..... Beasley 10/1
030 COVENDEN ..... Perryman 8/1
010 NORTH-EASTER ..... Caldwell 100/8
200 TELEVISION ..... Weston 10/1
400 BOULEVARD ..... G. Richards 5/1
020 DELPH ..... F. Fox 7/1

2.15—MOLYNEUX STEEPLECHASE (handicap) of 500 sovs. Second receives 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. 2 m. 500 yds. Age st. lb.

NEWSBOY (Mr. F. Barbour) ....Bickley 6 12 7
FAIR RICHARD (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Withington 6 12 7
SHAUN OR (Lord Glanely) ...T. Leader 8 12 5
SPINNEY HILL (Mr. C. Barlow) (10th ex.) ..... G. Read 8 12 1
MAXTON (Mr. Eric Piatt) ..... Poole 8 11 7
MASTER BILLIE (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..... Whitaker 8 11 5
SCOTCH EAGLE (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw 8 11 4
ROYAL TOY (Mrs. Sanday) ..... Sanday 8 11 4
ITALIAN SUMMER (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell 8 11 2
TANGERINE IV. (Mr. T. Cholmondeley) ..... Barthropp 8 11 6
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lee-Milne) ..... Powell 5 10 10
TOYCUP (Major H. Wernher) Hastings 5 10 10
KWANGO (Major R. Fenwick-Palmer) ..... Palmer 6 10 7
MANSER'S PRIDE (Mrs. Nancy Coils) ..... Woodland 8 10 7
TIPPERARY TIM (Mr. H. S. Kenyon) ..... Dodd 8 10 7

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

102 NEWSBOY ..... Mr. Cullinan 3/1
241 FAIR RICHARD ..... C. Rhodes 6/1
400 SHAUN OR ..... T. Leader 5/1
021 SPINNEY HILL ..... Hamey 8/1
151 ROYAL TOY ..... Mackay 10/1
000 MASTER BILLIE ..... F. Gurney 9/2
300 SCOTCH EAGLE ..... V. Piggott 6/1
200 TANGERINE IV. ..... James 100/8
000 EAST AFRICA ..... Parvin 100/8
052 TOY CUP ..... L. Rees 7/1
323 KWANGO ..... Hodgkinson 100/8
013 MANSER'S PRIDE ..... Connors 8/1
100 TIPPERARY TIM ..... J. Gowell 10/1

2.50—LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP (handicap plate) of 2,000 sovs. Second receives 120 sovs. and third 50 sovs. 1 m. 2 f. 170 yds. Age st. lb.

WEISSDORN (Baron S. A. Oppenheim) ..... R. Day 5 9 0
MEDAL (Mrs. T. Carthew) .....Wootton 3 8 9
SILVER LARK (Mrs. Bendir) ..... M. Hartigan 4 8 8
VOLTA'S PRIDE (Mr. E. L. Short) ..... W. Nightingall 4 8 8
HIDENNIS (Mr. N. H. Walker) ..... H. Leader 6 8 3
PANTERA (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl 4 8 1
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killalee a 8 1
BAYFORD (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie 4 7 10
THE MOHAWK (Capt. J. Hutchison) ..... Elsey 3 7 9
CAPORAL (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt 3 7 8
CETEB (Mr. F. Gretton) ..... Moreton 3 7 8
HEIR APPARENT (Mrs. L. Schaverien) ..... Moreton 3 7 8
HALALIE (Mr. W. Cazalet) ...A. Taylor 3 7 6
AUTOCRAT (Mr. H. E. Steel) ..... Walls 3 7 6
COMPOSURE (Lord Derby) F. Butters 3 6 12

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

211 MEDAL ..... Marshall 6/1
130 SILVER LARK ..... G. Richards 11/4
100 VOLTA'S PRIDE ..... R. Perryman 10/1
042 PANTERA ..... S. Donoghue 9/2
330 POLISH PATRIOT ..... A. Burns 10/1
100 THE MOHAWK ..... T. Weston 7/1
002 CAPORAL ..... F. Fox 8/1
000 HALALIE ..... J. Sirett 100/8
104 AUTOCRAT ..... F. Day 100/7
434 COMPOSURE ..... W. Freeman 100/7

3.20—STEWARDS' PLATE (handicap) of 300 sovs. Second receives 20 sovs. Age st. lb.

MARTENAX (Sir E. W. Tate) Peacock 5 9 0
SAINT FORTUNAT (Sir H. C. Oven) ..... O. Bell 4 8 8
BUCK AWAY (Mr. A. Boston) C. Waugh 4 8 4
RAZOR (Mr. A. C. Howard) ..... W. Nightingall 6 8 4
HANDYMAN (Mr. James Tait) Flynn 5 8 0
FOND OF ANNIS (Mr. H. S. Steel) Walls 5 8 0
CAPTURE HIM (Lord Glanely) Archer 5 7 13
WHITE MAIZE (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ..... Cundell 5 7 13
ABBOT'S PRIDE (Lord Derby) ..... F. Butters 4 7 12
IRISH NOTE (Mr. C. Jarvis) G. L. Ward 4 7 12
KING BIRD (Mrs. E. A. Stanley) ..... Beatty 3 7 12
SILVER SWORD (Mr. J. Joel) C. Elsey 6 7 12
FLASHING STAR (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Wilmot 3 7 10
NESABOURG (Mr. L. Brook) ..... H. Wragg 3 7 10
MARJINGO (Mr. T. D. Peacock) Elsey 4 7 6
BRAYGOLA (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee 3 7 4
ROMAN EMPEROR (Baron F. Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan 3 7 4
BROTHERS' WATER (Lord Lonsdale) ..... R. Armstrong 3 7 3
BERKELEY BRIDGE (Mrs. Rochfort) ..... Saxby 5 7 2
OUIVIL (Lord Glanely) ..... Archer 3 7 2
SATAN BEY (Mr. J. Connor) Hammett 5 7 1
RAIE D'OR (Dr. E. Francis) J. Cannon 3 6 12

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

001 MARTENEX ..... J. Taylor 8/1
410 SAINT FORTUNAT ..... J. Childs 6/1
000 BUCK AWAY ..... S. Donoghue 10/1
504 RAZOR ..... Perryman 10/1
000 HANDYMAN ..... P. Beasley 100/7
010 JOHN DENIS ..... Beary 10/1
400 CAPTURE HIM ..... Thwaites 100/8
113 ABBOT'S PRIDE ..... A. Weston 5/1
024 SILVER SWORD ..... F. Fox 9/2
002 FLASHING STAR ..... J. Baines 100/7
002 NESABOURG ..... H. Wragg 10/1
000 BRAYGOLA ..... A. Wragg 100/7
100 ROMAN EMPEROR ..... G. Richards 6/1
000 BROTHER'S WATER ..... Dines 100/7
001 BERKELEY BRIDGE ..... Alford 8/1
002 SATAN BEY ..... A. Burns 10/1

3.50—DUCHY STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 150 sovs. added. Second 15 sovs. 1 m. 5 f. Age st. lb.

KINCHINJUNGA (Mr. H. C. Sutton) ..... T. Waugh 3 8 8
JOYOUS GREETING (Mr. F. Wright) ..... Templeman 3 8 8
MOHICAN (Mrs. Bonsor) W. Nightingall 4 8 6
MY TOY (Mr. M. Corrigan) ..... J. Davis 3 8 5
CANDLEMAS (Lt. Derby) F. Butters 3 8 5
SUNNE'S BRIDE (Lord Londonderry) ..... O. Bell 3 8 3
SCALDED CAT (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt 3 7 12
PLYMOUTH HOE (Mr. Reid Walker) ..... C. Doyle 4 7 10
BARDSEY (Mr. A. R. Cox) ..... A. Taylor 3 7 7
LEMINGTON (Sir J. Rutherford) R. Day 3 7 5
BUCHAN ARMS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Wilmot 3 7 5
SOMNUS (Mrs. S. H. Darling) S. Darling 3 7 2
BROWN PAPER (Mrs. D. Golightly) ..... Golightly 3 7 2
DUNSANY (Mr. C. P. Kirk) ..... Kirk 3 7 2

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

120 KINCHINJUNGA ..... S. Donoghue 8/11
004 SUNNE'S BRIDE ..... H. Wragg 6/1
003 PLYMOUTH HOE ..... G. Richards 7/2
000 LEMINGTON ..... F. Fox 8/1
430 BROWN PAPER ..... Sherry 100/8
3 DUNSANY ..... S. Wragg 7/1

LATEST SCRATCHING.—Witherslack Stakes—Light Fantastic.

SELECTIONS FOR LIVERPOOL MEETING TO-DAY.

PAPER.	1.15 RACE.	1.45 RACE.	2.15 RACE.	2.50 RACE.	3.20 RACE.	3.50 RACE.
Irish Times	Mountain Lad.	Grandmaster.	Manser's Pride.	Silver Lark.*	Abbot's Pride.	Kinchinjunga.
Galtee More	—	Soult.	Fair Richard.	Silver Lark.	—	Kinchinjunga.
S. Life and Sportsman	Rathdora.	Soult.*	Newsboy.	Caporal, each way.	Silver Sword.	Kinchinjunga.
Man on the Spot	Irish Romance.	Soult.	Newsboy.	Silver Lark.	Silver Sword.*	Plymouth Hoe.
Westminster Gazette	Troubadour.	Soult.	Fair Richard.	Silver Lark.	Roman Emperor.	Kinchinjunga.
Daily Express	Irish Romance.	Soult.*	Newsboy.	Pantera each way, next best.	Capture Him; if ab., Silver Sword.	Kinchinjunga.
Daily Mirror	Rathdora.	Grandmaster.	Newsboy.	Caporal.	Silver Sword.	Kinchinjunga.
Daily Sketch	Irish Romance.	Soult.	Shaun Or.	The Mohawk.*	Martenax.	My Toy; if ab., Kinchinjunga.
Star	Irish Romance.	Grandmaster.*	Fair Richard.	The Mohawk.	Abbot's Pride.	My Toy.
Evening News	Idle Hour.*	Soult.*	Newsboy.	Caporal.	Satan Bey.	Kinchinjunga.
Evening Standard	Rathdora.	Double Pay.	Shaun Or.	Polish Patriot, each way.	Satan Bey.	Joyous Greeting.
The Times	Rathdora; if ab., Grand Gown.	Covenden.	Shaun Or.	Composure.	Silver Sword.	Kinchinjunga.

HUNTING.

THE KILDARE HOUNDS.

Adverse scent conditions militated very much against sport on Tuesday last at 18 Milestone, though plenty of foxes were found. From Scilliott Hill, after a long delay, a fox was forced out, and having crossed the main Kilcullen road went by the back of Mr. Berney's house, and on to ground in Harristown. Over an hour's work in the Baron's Bog failed to effect a break, and hounds were taken on to Glenmore, from which there was a right-handed ring with a very poor scent on the Barrettstown side back to covert. No more was done.

WARD UNION HOUNDS.

Wednesday's meet at Dunboyne was held under most pleasant conditions, a warm, bright sun making the day quite summer-like; but although this is generally a deterring influence, "The Wards" had a regular red-letter day, to the delight of a large field.

Enlarging at Cookstown, they were confronted as a preliminary by the formidable Cookstown River, which took a "record" toll before the chase settled down by Cookstown House and Lismullen, across the by-road and its narrow banks, into Ballymaglasson. Keeping straight ahead into the bottoms of Cappagh, they were checked for a few minutes by Ribstown, before recovering the line towards Black Hall. Here they crossed the Hatchet road direct for Celestown, and thence swung to the left by Mulbussey to Kilcloon. Hunting beautifully on a fading scent they passed Ballynare for Barrockstown, and on by Moyglare, down to the Rye Water at Anne's Bridge, near Maynooth. Here the last traces of scent were washed away in the river, and the stag left an "outlier," after an hour and fifty-five minutes' good hunting over a fine line of country.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

November. Meet. Hour.
Saturday, 12th ..... Rathgate 1.30

THE KILDARE.

Saturday, 12th ..... Enfield 11.0

THE MEATH.

To-day ..... Killeen Castle 11.0

THE ORMOND HUNT.—The point-to-point races will be held on 12th April.

TIPPERARY HOUNDS.—November—Saturday, 12th, Cashel; Monday, 14th, Laffan's Bridge; Wednesday, 16th, Oaklands; Thursday, 17th, Ballingarry; Saturday, 19th, Cashel. At 11 o'clock.

LOUTH HOUNDS.—A cap in aid of Earl Haig's Fund will be taken at the meet at Ballybarrack to-morrow.

THE WESTMEATH HOUNDS.—November—Tuesday, 15th, Mount Temple; Tuesday, 22nd, Glasson; Tuesday, 29th, Dorrington Cross-roads. At 12 o'clock.

HUNTING.—For reports from the various packs and List of Appointments, read *The Irish Field*, Published every Saturday, price 2d. On Sale at all Newsagents'.—(Advt.)

Miss Joan Manley at the meet of the Ward Union Hunt, at Dunboyne, yesterday.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Milligan-Ireland Contest.

It is expected that a decision will be reached to-day regarding the Tommy Milligan-Alec Ireland contest, which had been fixed for December 7 at Edinburgh. Milligan was examined by an eye specialist to-day, and a meeting will be held to-day to consider the question of a postponement.

Horses for Ireland.

Sarita, brown filly, three years, by Swynford out of Molly Desmond, and Tugela, bay filly, three years, by Spion Kop out of Sweet Acre, have left P. Gilpin's establishment at Newmarket, for Lt.-Colonel G. Loder's place in Ireland to be turned out. Border Knight, bay gelding, two years, by Hainault out of Lovely Night, has left P. Gilpin's stables at Newmarket for his owner's place in Ireland. Scarrough, bay colt, 3 yrs., by Tetratema, out of Anxious, has left Captain Boyd-Rochfort's establishment at Newmarket for Ireland to go to the stud.

Gone to England.

Kilted Kilty, a bay filly, two years, by Swynford out of Polly Flinders, who has been running in Ireland, has joined P. P. Gilpin's team at Newmarket to be trained.

Gordon Richards Cautioned.

The Stewards of the Liverpool Meeting held an inquiry yesterday into the bumping which occurred in the Aintree Selling Plate at the meeting on Wednesday. They cautioned Gordon Richards, who finished unplaced on the favourite, Yellow Underwing, as to his future riding.

Irish Horses for Export.

Our Curragh Correspondent wires that the following horses having been sold left Mr. J. J. Parkinson's Maddenstown Lodge stables, Curragh, yesterday for export to Norway:—Zorro Pardo, a three years old colt, by Grey Fox II. out of Punta Gorda; Chau

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

TONE AND COMMENT.

DUBLIN BETTER TREND.

MARCONIS RISING AGAIN.

There was a steady amount of quiet business current on the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday with the balance of price movements favouring holders. Government National Loan met with a good deal of support, but Land Bonds eased. War Loan 5 per cent. stock also met with enquiry at higher prices, and at one time touched 101 India stock was wanted, but Conversion 3½ per cent. Loan and Irish Land 2½ per cent. gave way. The Bank market also looked quietly upwards where business was done. Guinness Ord. shares were scarce all round and further improved on London buying and Dublin Distiller Pref. and J. Power and Son Pref. were well held. Plenty of support was again given to Marconi shares and the market closed active and strong at the point. The Railway market was dull with Great Southern Debentures a full point lower, but Great Northern Ord. improved. Dublin United Tramway Ordinary shares changed further. Alliance Gas shares again closed firm. Belfast Pref., in the 6 per cent. group, were higher. Coats were firm and Courtaulds harder. Some good buying in British-America Tobaccos lifted the price, but Imperials remain presently under a cloud with prices again slipping. Dunlop Rubber Ordinary were supported at the recovery, but British Match shares passed on to the few pence dividend. Bankers were firm again at overnight price. Imperial Chemicals tended to ease, Lever Bros. Preference issues aried a little. Trading and Miscellaneous securities were neglected.

LONDON LESS ACTIVE.

FALL IN CANADIAN PACIFICS.

In the London Stock Markets yesterday a good deal of attention was directed to the final details of the account, and, as a consequence, business suffered to some extent, the volume of transactions being on a decidedly smaller scale than was the case on Wednesday. During the day securities exhibited a quiet session, but a steady tone ruled. Foreign Government stocks, on the other hand, moved against holders in certain directions. Home Rails were still neglected, and prices displayed an easier tendency. Little alteration was shown in Colonial and Foreign Rails. Canadian Pacs. moved away rather sharply to 197, or 4 points lower.

The Industrial sections were generally fairly steady, as a whole, although there was less business passing. Gramophones continued to attract attention, and after allowing for the dividend deduction, the shares closed higher. Marconis and Dunlops displayed better tendency, while among Mainles, Kreuger and Toll strengthened. Shells, as a whole, were quieter, with prices steady, but Iron and Steels went the turn lower in some directions. Rubbers opened in good fashion, but later on eased off, and at the close were very little changed on balance. Tees, however, continued in favour, and further substantial advances were scored particularly throughout the list. Oils were better after initial dulness. Mines, as a whole, were quiet and steady.

MOTOR UNION INSURANCE.

In our issue of the 2nd inst. we gave details of the negotiations for the purchase of control of the Motor Union Assurance Company by the Royal Exchange Co. The heading of the paragraph was very misleading owing to the word "absorbed" being printed. The fact is, of course, no intention of "abolishing" the prosperous Motor Union Assurance Co., and, as the general manager assures us, it will continue business in its own name as heretofore, strengthened by the alliance into which it is entering.

JURGENS AND VAN DEN BERGHS.

The recent public announcement regarding the acquisition of controlling interests in the Jurgens and Van Den Bergh concerns—viz., Jurgens United Margarine Works, Van Den Berghs, Ltd., and N. V. Van Den Berghs Fabrieken—can now be supplemented by the following information:—An English company, Margarine Unie, Ltd., is being registered in England to acquire the above-mentioned English interests, and a company, N. V. Margarine Unie, will be formed in Holland to acquire the above-mentioned Dutch interests. The combined capital of these two concerns will be over £6,000,000. The English company will shortly issue £1,000,000 Cumulative Pref. shares, with the right to apply for a small amount of Ordinary shares. The English issue is likely to appear early next week. The new English and Dutch companies will control by far the larger part of the margarine industry in Britain and all the stages of manufacture, and the union of the interests of the two organisations is bound to effect great savings in the future. The boards of the English and Dutch companies will be chiefly composed of members of the Jurgens and Van Den Bergh families. The Right Hon. the Lord Bessborough has consented to take the chairmanship of the British and Dutch companies, while Dr. R. J. H. Patijn, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands, has consented to become vice-chairman of the two companies.

CUNARD COMPANY—BIG ECONOMIES.

Regarding the prospects of the Cunard Steamship Company, a leading firm of London brokers gives, in its monthly circular, some particulars which are of great interest to those who have been following the shares. The chief points out that 1926, in which 6 per cent. dividends were paid, cannot be regarded as ordinary year because of the excessive coal stocks. Naturally, better returns might be expected of 1927. In addition to these considerations, the fuel contract which has just been concluded with the Standard Oil Company of New York will enable the company to save £225,000. This contract only covers the trans-Atlantic service, but other contracts have been arranged which will mean economies of over £75,000. These savings alone are equivalent to a dividend of 7 per cent. on the increased Ordinary share capital. Further economies result from the conversion of the 5 per cent. Debenture stock into 5 per cent. Debentures—a change which saved £7,253 in 1926, and will save £580,000 in 1927. The absorption of a large block of the 5 per cent. two-year notes also brings a saving, while the balance of the notes have been renewed at 4½ per cent.—a saving in interest of £52,500. The circular concludes by pointing out that the rate of depreciation in normal this year—for the first time for many years. For these reasons it would seem that the shares at their present price are worth buying.

SECURITIES TRUST OF SCOTLAND.

At the meeting of shareholders in Edinburgh yesterday the Chairman stated that the directors considered this a favourable opportunity for the formation of a new investment trust. They have accordingly decided to form a new company to be known as the Securities Trust of Scotland. The capital and accounts were adopted.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO.

Shareholders of the British Tobacco Company (Australia) have received official notification of a proposed reorganisation of the company's capital. Under the scheme five existing Ordinary shares are to be exchanged for seven new Ordinary, while the present 6 per cent. Preference shares become 7 per cent. Preference. The present authorised capital of the British Tobacco Company (Australia) is £7,350,000, of which £7,235,055 has been issued, £5,810,328 in Ordinary shares and £1,484,727 in 6 per cent. Preference shares, all of £1 each.

RISING CHINESE BONDS.

For several days past the feature of the Foreign Bond section of the London Stock Markets has been the strength of Chinese loans. Dealers have reported a very good demand. The collection of the Salt Gabelle has been replaced in the hands of Foreign District collectors, thus helping to ensure the service of the Salt Gabelle loans. The extent of the rise since the beginning of the month is seen in the following table:—

	Close Oct. 31.	Close Nov. 9.	Rise.
Chinese 1895	85	87	2
,, 5 p.c. 1896	83	84½	1½
,, 4½ p.c. 1898	59	63	4
,, 4½ p.c. 1908	37	39	2
,, 5 p.c. 1912	35	36½	1½
,, 5 p.c. 1913	51½	55	3½

Although the latest news from China can scarcely be described as encouraging, the demand for the various loans continues, and what is rather significant is the fact that the support is mainly from the East.

LONDON CHANGES.

In the Gilt-edged section 5 p.c. War Loan was ¼ better at 100⅝, but Local Loans went off to 63½, or ¼ below their overnight level.

In Foreign Government stocks Chinese 5 p.c., 1896, at 84 were put a point lower, while Japanese 6 p.c., 1924, at 96½ were ¼ easier. Peruvian Corp. Ord. dropped a further ¼ to 14¾, while among reconstruction loans Greek Sevens were ⅛ down to 95. Portuguese Threes advanced ½ to 38.

RAILS LOWER.

In Home Rails Great Western Ord. dropped back to 91½, or ½ lower, while Midland 4 p.c. Pref. at 75½, and the 4 p.c. Pref., 1923, at 71½, were each ¼ easier. Southern Def.-Ord. dropped away to 35½, or ½ lower.

Among Colonial and Foreign Rails "Canpacs" reacted rather sharply after their recent advance, and the closing level of 197 showed a loss of 4 points. B.A. and Pacific at 89½ were put ½ lower, but Central Argentine Ord. gained a similar amount to 90½, while Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guaranteed at 84 were a full point better. United Havana at 66½, Entre Rios Ord. at 71, and the 5 p.c. Cum. Pref. at 92½, were all quoted ex the dividend.

RUBBER SHARES EASIER.

There was less business passing in the Rubber Share market, while a somewhat easier tendency was manifest. Price movements, with a couple of exceptions, were all in the downward direction. An easier tendency also ruled in the commodity market, spot and November easing from 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 5¼d. per lb., while December went from 1s. 5⅞d. to 1s. 5¾d. per lb.; January to March sold 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 6d., and April to June 1s. 6⅝d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. In the share market Anglo-Sumatra dropped 1s. 3d. to 7os. 3d., while Bukit Rajah at 38s. 1½d. were 7½d. lower. General Ceylon, on the other hand, finished 10½d. better at 54s. 4½d., while Malayalam at 44s. 1½d. were 7½d. to the good.

TEA SHARES STRONG.

A strong tone still prevailed in the Tea Share market, and at the close of business a further long list of appreciable improvements was registered. Amalgamated Estates jumped to 55½, or ½ to the good, while Brahmapootra and Cons.-Tea and Lands were ¼ and ⅜ firmer, respectively. Bogawantalawa put on 2s. 6d. to 81s. 3d., while Chulsa at 84s. 6d. were 2s. better. Darjeeling Ord. and Cons. were 1s. 9d. and 1s. 3d. higher, and Chulswa at 6 were ⅜ better. Lebong at 9s. 4½d. were 10½d. up. Travancore and Scottish Assam were 3s. and 2s. firmer, respectively. New Dimbula were another strong market, and here an advance of ⅞ was scored to 6½, while Singlo at 77s. 3d. were 1s. 10½d. better.

OIL SHARES BETTER.

Some slight hesitation was noticeable at the commencement of business in the Oil Share market, but as the day progressed the tendency became better, and leading counters generally added to the gains of the preceding day. Among the recognised leaders there was a fair turnover in Shells, a steady demand resulting in an improvement of ⅛ to 4½, the bearer shares being up to a like extent at 4¾, while the 7 p.c. Pref. shares at 25s. 7½d. Royal Dutch were a firm market, the shares rising at one time to 29½ and finishing with a gain of ½ at 29¾. Burmahs received a fair amount of attention, and the shares, which were dealt in x.d. at 10 p.c., touched 4¾, while at the close an advance of ⅛ was recorded at 4¾. Mexican Eagles became easier at one time, but finished steady, the Ord. at 16s. 4½d., the 8 p.c. Part. Prefs. at 16s. 1½d. and the 7 p.c. 1st Prefs. at 18s. v.d. Anglo-Americans lost ⅛ at 3½. Creole Syndicates were offered and fell ⅛ to 2¾, but on the receipt of favourable advices from New York in the afternoon there was a tendency to pick up the shares at the reduced level. In other directions, some good buying was again in progress of Anglo-Egyptian B, which further rose ⅛ to 1⅜. Gains of ⅛ were also marked in Lobitos at 3½, and in Attock Oils at 1⅛.

INDUSTRIALS IRREGULAR.

There was a fair business passing again in the Industrial Market yesterday, but the tone remained irregular. The Marconi case attracted a good deal of attention, and when it became known after official hours that the petition had been granted and the reduction of capital confirmed, the shares were bid for in the "street" market. Dennis Brothers again changed hands freely, though closing slightly easier. Gramophones maintained a firm front, allowing for the dividend deduction, and the other talking machine issues met with further inquiry. Iron and Steel descriptions made a mixed showing, Buell Combustions, being subject to profit-taking. Shipping issues found support, Cairn Lines being revived.

As indicated above, interest was largely centred around Marconis. The price improved at one time to 29s. 6d., then dipped to 28s. 3d., to improve again after official hours in the "street" to 29s. bid, which left them 1s. 3d. higher on balance. Marconi Marines hardened 9d. to 29s. 6d., and Canadian Marconis closed 3d. better at 7s. Artsilks showed no decided tendency. American Celanese Common opened lower at 21¾, strengthened to 22¾, closing without any change at 22¼. British and Canadian Celanese finished unaltered. Courtaulds shed ⅛ at 7⅛, but Glanzstoffs rallied ¼ to 5⅞. Snia Viscosa trended downwards, losing 9d. at 45s. 9d., with Wardle and Davenports offered at 4. Branstons were fairly steady. We learn from Amsterdam that these shares are being introduced on the Bourse there. Of the Textile leaders, Fine Spinners at 50s. and Listers at 26s. 6d. found supporters, but Bleachers at 39s. and Bradford Dyers at 46s. lost ground.

Coal, Steel and Engineering descriptions made a mixed showing. There was a tendency to transfer from Armstrongs to Vickers, and support was also noticeable for Ebbw Vales. Balcocks hardened further to 62s. 6d., Lamberts to 48s. 9d., and Powell Duffryns to 20s. 6d., but Bengal Irons at 26s. 3d. and Bolekow Vaughans at 7s. 6d., each shed a few pence. Thornycrofts fell back 1s. 6d. to 26s. 6d., despite the doubling of the dividend. Buell Combustions changed hands at one time up to 5, but eventually fell back under the influence of profit-taking, closing no better than 4¾.

Iron and Steel descriptions had a firm appearance. Cairn Lines being revived with an advance of 1s. 6d. to 25s. Insurance shares were harder, and Bank shares also strengthened. Electrical Equipments moved within narrow limits. Both Johnson and Phillips at 49s. 3d., and Siemens at 30s., were quoted ex. div. Breweries were favoured in places, though Hoares eased to 3½. Guinness put on 5 to 475, and Watney Def. gained a point at 265½. Vancouvers gave way further to 63s. Tobaccos gathered fresh strength under the lead of Bats, which finished 1s. 3d. up at 104s. 6d. Carreras hardened to 18½, Copes to 2⅛, and Imps to 98s. 9d. Imperial of Canada proved an exception 6d. lower at 38s. Godfrey Phillips were marked ex. div. at 2½.

Quite an active business was again witnessed in Dennis, but after touching 9½ they finished ⅛ lower on balance at 9¼. Napiers improved 2s. to 70s., and Rolls Royce hardened 6d. to 34s. 3d. Tractions closed dullish, Brazilian Common at 20⅞ and the Pref. at 16½. The Land group failed to find many supporters, and Hudsons Bays were marked down to the extent of ¼ at 4¾. Nitrates proved quieter without much variation. Some of the Cement issues hardened, but British Portlands lost ½ at 37s. Interest was revived among News, "Mirrors" putting on ⅛ to 8½, Associated Def. ¼ to 6⅛, and "Pictorials" ⅛ to 4½.

Gramophones continued a firm market at 8⅛, allowing for the dividend deducation of 6s. 6d. per share, less tax. Graphaphones gained ⅛ at 7⅛, and Victor Talking Machine rose to 46½. Vocalions closed at 30s. Bovril Def. were in active request and finished 2s. higher at 44s. 6d. British Aluminiums put on 9d. to 45s. Triplex Glass fluctuated between 6 and 6½, closing at 6¼. Swedish Match "B" lost ⅛ at 19⅛, British Match being quoted 31s. ex. div. Dunlops rallied to 33s. 3d.

TRAFFICS.

Metropolitan Railway—Week to November 5, £36,000—inc. £2,900; Underground Common Fund, £277,600—inc. £26,300; ditto Traction, £41,000—inc. £4,200; Argentine North-Eastern, £13,700—inc. £1,800; B.A. and Pacific, £145,000—inc. £5,000; B.A.G.S., £225,000—dec. £3,000; Central Argentine, £258,000—inc. £46,000; Cordoba Central, £65,500—dec. £3,500; Entre Rios, £23,300—inc. £700; Leopoldina, £59,795—inc. £16,234; Peruvian Corporation, October, 1,919,370 dols.—inc. 52,180 dols.; San Paulo, week to November 6, £46,927—inc. £8,915; United Havana, £47,472—dec. £1,077.

BANK OF IRELAND APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. V. Mahon, sub-agent of the Mitchelstown Branch, and Mr. R. S. Gray, sub-agent of the York Street Branch, Belfast, have been appointed agent and sub-agent of their new branch to be opened in Bangor, Co. Down.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

	Closing.		Rise or fall.
Consols	54⅛	53¾	.....
Do. 4%	85¼	85⅛	.....
War Loan, 5½%	100⅛	100⅜	.....
Do. 4½%	93⅛	96⅛	.....
Do. 5%	100⅜	100⅞	+ ⅛
Do. 4% (Tax Free)	100¼	100¾	.....
Funding Loan	85⅛	86	.....
Victory Bonds	93	93½	.....
3½% Conversion Loan	75	75¼	.....
4½% Conversion Loan	97½	98	.....
5½ Treasury Bonds	100½	101	.....
Irish Land 2½%	58	59	.....
India 3%	60⅛	61⅛	.....
Do. 3½%	70½	71⅛	.....
Do. 5½%	102½	103½	.....
Do. 7%	101	103	.....
Local Loans	63	63⅛	— ⅛
Sudan 5½%	106	108	.....

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5%	97	99	.....
Do. do. 4%	102	104	.....
British Col. 4½, 1941	94	96	.....
Canada 4% 1940-60	90	92	.....
Cape 3½ Cons.	80	82	.....
Ceylon 4%	107	109	.....
New South Wales 4½, '27-7	99½	100½	.....
Do. do. 5½, 1927-7	99	100	.....
Do. do. 4½, 1930-40	103	105	.....
New Zealand 4% '29	97	99	.....
Nigeria 6%	113	115	.....
Queensland 4%, '40-50	82	84	.....
Do. 5%, '30-40	102	104	.....
South Africa 4% Cons.	98	100	.....
Do. 5%	101	103	.....
South Australian 4%, '40-60	83	85	.....
Do. do. 5%	103	105	.....
Victoria 4%, '40-60	82	84	.....
Do. 6¼%, 1923-5	100	102	.....
Western Australia 5%, '35-45	97	99	.....
Do. do. 6%, 1930-40	102	104	.....

BANKS.

Anglo-South American	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
Bank of Australasia	14½	14¾	.....
Bank of England	253	259	.....
Bank of Montreal	60½	62½	.....
Bank of New South Wales	4¼	4¾	.....
Do. New Zealand	2⅛	2⅜	.....
Barclay's "A" Shares	2⅞	3⅛	.....
British Overseas	2⅛	6⅛	.....
Canadian of Commerce	53½	53½	+2
Chartered of India	20	21	.....
Hong Kong and Shanghai	118	121	.....
Lloyds	64 0	65 0	.....
Midland	90⅛	91⅛	.....
National Discount "B"	2⅜	2⅝	.....
National Provincial (£4 pd.)	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
Royal of Canada	6	6⅛	+⅛
Standard of South Africa	14½	15	.....
Union of Australia	14¼	14½	.....
Westminster Bank	19⅛	19¾	+⅛

FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—Nov. 7.

10½	Argentine 5 p.c., 1886..	100	102	.....
83	Do. 4 p.c. Recissions	82	84	.....
92½	Do. 5 p.c., 1909	93	95	.....
105½	Belgian 7 p.c. Ioan	105	107	.....
58½	Brazil 4 p.c., 1889	56	58	.....
91	Do. Funding, 1903	90	92	.....
37½	Do. 5 p.c. do. 1914..	37	39	.....
83½	Chinese 5 p.c., 1896	83	85	-1
60	Do. 4½ p.c., 1898	61	63	.....
37	Do. 4½ p.c., 1925	38	40	.....
107½	Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	107	109	.....
83½	Egyptian Unified	83¼	84¼	.....
157½	French Loan	157½	157⅝	.....
11¼	Do. 4 p.c.	11½	12½	.....
103	German 7 p.c.	102	104⅝	.....
85	Greek Loan	84½	85	-½
19½	Italian Rentes	18½	20½	.....
94	Japan 4 p.c., 1905	93	96	.....
96¾	Do. 6 p.c., 1924	96	97	-½
36½	Mexican 5 p.c., '99	35	38	.....
41	Do. 6 p.c. 10-Y. Treas	39	42	.....
13⅛	Peruvian Corporation	14¼	14¾	-¼
53½	Do. Pref.	52½	53½	.....
101¼	Do. Deb.	100	102	.....
37½	Portuguese 3 p.c.	37	38	½
75	Spanish 4 p.c.	74	76	.....
23½	Turkish Unified	23	24	.....
69½	Uruguay 5½ p.c.	69	70	.....

RUBBERS.

M.U.—November 7.

2/9	Amal. Rubber Est.	3.3	.....
47/6	Anglo-Dutch	47/9	0/3
6/4½	Anglo-Java	6 4½	— 0/1½
1½	Anglo-Malay	31/10½	.....
6 10½	Bertam Cons.	6 10½	.....
5/4½	Bukit Mertajam	5/6	.....
2 10½	Bukit Sembawang	2 10½	.....
19½	Bukit Tagar	20/3	.....
11½	Damansara	21/3	.....
28/9	Grand Central	29/9	.....
31½	Highlands	32/6	.....
2½	Java Para	31/3	.....
24/9	Jugra Land	25/0	.....
4/4½	Kamunting	4 4½	.....
2⅝	Kapar Para	40 4½	.....
8/6	Kapong	8/6	.....
2⅞	Kuala Lumpur	73/9	.....
2⅛	Kuala Muda	42/6	.....
2½	Lalu	42/6	.....
5 10½	Larut	5 10½	.....
5½	Lingsi	46/3	.....
6 1½	London Asiatic	6/9	.....
2½	Malacca	36/3	.....
43/0	Malayalam	44 1½	+0/7½
5/0	Mooleana	4 10½	-0/1½
1½	Mossley Valley	32/6	.....
3/0	Rubber Estate of Krian	3 9½	.....
42/6	Rubber Trust	42/9	.....
1½	Sedang (New)	36/3	.....
1½	Sendayan	38 1½	.....
2½	Sialang	82/6	.....
23/0	Straits Rubber	23/6	.....
5 7½	Sumatra Para	5 7½	.....
1½	Tali Ayer	4 2 6	.....
7½	Tanjong	31 3	.....
1½	Tanjong Malim	40 7½	.....
1½	United Serdang	6 7½	.....
2 9½	Con. Goldfields	2 9½	.....
24/0	Cons. M. Reef	24 6	2/0 + 0/3
21/9	Con. M. Sel.	21 3	2/1
3 9½	Crown Mines	3 10½	-3½
20	Durban Deep	12 3	12 9
20/3	E. Rand Prop.	19/6	20/0 + 0/3
4½	Geduld	4½	4⅝
5/3	Geldenhuis Deep	5/0	5/6
2½	Gen. Mining	2 4	2 5
2½	Glynn's Ltd.	1 4	1 5
5½	Govt. M. (S)	2 2½	.....
1/0	Randfontein	1/0	1/6
3/3	Henderson's	3 4½	3 7½ + 0 1½
7/6	Hillsborough	7/6	8/0 + 0/3
6/0	Johannesburg	4 4½	4 10½
14/3	Knight's	14 0	14 6
22/6	Langlaagte	22/6	23/0 + 0/3
4/0	Lydenb'g Pl.	3 3	3 4½
1/6	Meyer & Char	1 9½	1 11½
6/6	Modderfontein	6 7½	6 9½
28/3	Modder B.	27 9	28 3
2/6	Modder Deep	2 5½	2 6½
1/6	Modder East	1 9½	1 11½ + ⅛
2½	New S. Areas	2 4½	2 5½
0/6	Nigel	3 6	3 6
1/4½	Nourse	13 9	14 0
4 7½	Oceana Con.	4 4½	4 7½
5/3	Poltzoi Trust.	4 9	5 3
5/6	Rand Mines	5 6	5 7½
13/3	Randfontein	13/3	13/9
1½	Robin Deep B	1 6	1 7½
10/0	Rose Deep	9 3	10 0
3 10½	Simmer & J.	3 9	4 0
11½	S.A. G. Trust	11 6	11 9
17/0	S.A. Towns.	16 9	17 3 + 0 3
3/6	Springs	3 4½	3 6
16/9	Sth.-W. Al.	16 3	17 6
3/4½	Sub Nigel	3 3½	3 4½
2/6	Trans. Ltd.	2 5½	2 6½
21/6	Trans. Con.	21 6	21 9
19/9	Trans. Devel	19 6	19 9 + 0 1½
3/3	Union Corp.	3 3	3 4½
7/6	Van Ryn	17 0	18 0
2 10½	Do. Deep	2 4½	2 5½ + ⅛
2/6	Vereeniging	2 2	2 3
4/9	Village Deep	4 6	4 6 - 0 6
14/9	West R. Con	14 6	14 9
28/3	West Rands	27 6	28 6
9/6	Wit. Deep	5 6	5 6

SHIPPING.

23/0	Cairn Line	22/0	24/0 + 1/6
—	Court Line	31/0	33/0 .....
—	Lizard Ord.	25/6	26/6 .....
18/3	Elder-Dempster 6 p.c. Pf.	17/3	18/3 .....
—	Furness Withy	36 6	37/6 .....
—	Lond. & Ocean.	260	270 .....
—	Royal Mail Ord.	75	79 .....

TEAS.

Amal. Estates	58½	+⅞	
Assam Co.	48 6	+0 9	
Assam Cons.	23 3	+0 3	
Assam Trad'g	18 3	+2 6	
Bog'wantalawa	81 3	+2 6	
Brgrill	4/6	+1½	
Brahmapoot'a	7½	.....	
Brit. Indian	89 3	+1 0½	
Dalla Beta	7½	.....	
Darjeeling	23 6	.....	
Ceylon Prop.	70/3	.....	
Charpola	29 9	.....	
Chirabon	5	.....	
Chulsa	84 6	+2 0	
Con. Tea & L.	21½	+⅜	
Darjeeling	23 6	.....	
Do. Consol.	76 3	+1 3	
Deundi	36/6	+0 9	
Ekra	5	.....	
Dimbula Valley	7/6	+0 3	
Doorsa	5	.....	
Doom Doom	3/6	+0 3	
E. Assam	90 9	+0 4½	
East Produce	11/3	-0 7½	
Empire	68 9		
Galaha Ceylon	65 3	+1/3	
Imperial	66 0	+0 9	
Jalinga Valley	60 9	+0 6	
Jhanzie	3	.....	
Jokai	31/9	+1½	
Jorehaut	5/4	+⅛	
Kanan Dayan	5/6	.....	
Lanka	56 9	.....	
Lebong	9 4½	+1/10½	
Lungla	23 6	.....	
Makum	32 3	-0 6	
Monburd	53 4½	+1/6½	
Nedens	4 6	.....	
New Dimbula	81/3	+7½	
Nuwara Eliya	6/9	.....	
Oonah	4 3	.....	
Peacock & Nil.	4 4½	-0/1½	
Pabojan	3/0	.....	
Pan Ceylon	6/3	.....	
Rathmoray Cey.	49 3	+0 9	
Scottish Assam	55 1½	+2 9	
Sept. T. & Ln.	73 6	.....	
Singlo	77 3	+1/10½	
Travancore	97 0	+3 0	
Up. Assam	78 4½	.....	

TEXTILES AND STORES.

5/3	Amalgamated Cotton	5 0	5 6 .....
10/0	Bleachers	10/0	10/6 -0/6
15/3	Branston Ord.	15 3	15 9 .....
4/6	Do. Def.	7 6	8 6 .....
26/0	Bristol Dyers	45 6	46 6 -0/3
4½	British Celanese Ord.	4½	4⅝ .....
23/0	Calico Printers	26 9	27 9 .....
62/6	Coats	62/9	63 3 .....
7⅛	Courtaulds	7⅛	7⅜ -⅛
50/0	English Sewing Cotton	2/16	2/2 .....
29/6	Fine Spinners	29/6	30/6 +0/6
2¾	Gouds	2½	2¾ -⅛
70/0	Harrods Stores	69 9	70 9 +0/3
5/6	Harrods (B.A.)	15 10½	16 1½ -0/1½
24/6	Hind Ord.	26/6	27/0 +1/0
28/3	Nuera Silk	1/3/9	1/5/0 -1/3
25/6	Do. Def.	17/3	18/0 +1

TELEGRAPHS.

24½	Anglo-American Def.	24½	25 .....
28/3	Marconi Wireless Ord.	28/6	29/6 +1/3
1⅝	Do. Pref.	1⅝	1⅝ .....
—	Do. Def.	102½	103½ .....
—	Do. Marino	29/0	30/0 +0/9
7/0	Do. Canada	6/9	7/3 +0/3
—	Oriental Telephone	4/3	4/6 .....
16¼	Radio Corporation	15½	16 .....
11	Do. Pref. (850)	10½	11⅛ .....

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS.

26/3	African and Cont. Prod.	26/3	27 3 .....
19/0	Amal. Dental Pref. Ord.	18 6	19 6 .....
37½	Anglo-Argentine 1st Pref.	37½	37½ .....
1/0	Associated Cement	20 9	21/3 .....
30/6	Borax Con. Def.	15½	17⅛ -⅛
263	Brazilian Traction	260	262 -1½
44/0	British Aluminium	44/6	45/6 +0/9
32/0	British Match	30 9	31 3 -1/6
28/0	British Portland Cement	36 6	37/6 -1/0
4½	British Xylonite	4½	4⅝ .....
28/3	British Oil and Cake	28/0	29/0 .....
14/3	Brit. Col. Elec. Rail. Pf.	14/3	15/3 .....
102/9	Brit. Amer. Tobacco	104 1½	104 7½ +1/3
—	Bryant and May Pref.	23/6	39/6 +⅛
18½	Carreras	18½	18¾ +⅛
7	Celanese Amer. Pref. (B.-)	7 1½	7 2½ .....
7¼	Columbia Graphs.	7 1½	7 2½ +⅛
24/6	Dunlop Rubber	33 1½	33 4½ +0/3
—	Do. 6 p.c. Deb.	101½	101½ .....
25/0	Do. Pref.	101½	101½ .....
—	English Electric	9/9	10/3 .....
—	Finlay (James)	9/3	9/6 .....
34/6	General Electric Ord.	33 9	34 9 .....
9	Gramophone Ord.	8 1½	8 3½ +⅛
5	Imperial Tobacco Ord.	98 0	98 3 +0/6
20 3	London Canada	37 9	38/3 -0/6
25/3	Imp. Chem. Indus. Pref.	23 1½	23 7½ .....
21/0	Do. Ord.	20 9	21 3 .....
10/0	Do. Def.	9 6	9 9 -0/1½
9/9	Jute Industries Pref.	9 3	9 6 .....
42/6	Kreuger and Toll	40⅝	41 .....
—	Lever Bros.	40⅝	41 .....
21 3	Lever 7 p.c. Pref.	21 1½	21/7½ -0/1½
—	Lever 5 p.c. Pref.	97	98 .....
—	London Tram. Trust ord.	97	102 .....
—	Mexican Trams	24	27 .....
2⅜	Do. 5 p.c. Def. Bonds	76	79 .....
38/0	Patent Shaft Def.	27	11⅜ .....
27/0	Platt Bros. Ord.	26 0	27/0 -0/3
—	Prov. Cin. 7½ p.c. Pf. Ord	26 0	26/0 -0/3
—	Rolls Royce	33 9	34/0 +0/6
—	Salt Union	15½	15⅝ .....
102½	San Paulo Tram Deb.	102	107 .....
88	Shawinigan Water New.	86	89 .....
43/9	Siemens	45 3	46 3 -0/6
—	Swedish Match "B"	19½	19⅞ -⅛
—	Taylor's Service	35/9	36/9 -0/4½
—	Triplex Ord.	20/0	21/9 .....
—	Do. 5½ p.c. Cum. Pref	4½	5 .....
22 9	The Products Ord. 5/- sh.	17 6	18 3 -0/9
33/6	Wallpaper	33 3	33 9 +0/1½

*Ex div †Ex rights ‡Cum. div. §Ex bonus.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

RISE IN THE RESERVE.

Owing to an increase of about £386,000 in the coin and bullion and a decrease of £647,000 in the note circulation, the reserve of the Bank of England is fully £1,000,000 higher at £35,458,537, and as there was a consid

ANTIQUE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. AUCTION TO-DAY, 12.30, AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK, COX & AUCTION ROOMS.

magnificent collection of General Household Furnishing of a superior quality, comprising—French, Cabinets and Oriental China to match, 7ft. Chesterfield, covered in ruby velvet; 4ft. Chimneypiece with six drawers; 4ft. Chippendale design Oval Cabinets; Chippendale design Table; Chesterfield Sets, covered in silk tapestry; Lounge Arm Chairs; Mahogany Chiffonette, 5ft.; Chippendale design Oval Cabinets; Chippendale Overmantel and Gilt Recess Mirrors; Console Table, marble top; 7-piece Parlour Suite, in Lysters velvet; Paintings on canvas, various subjects; Pictures and Coloured Prints, Kerbs, Fenders and Fender Suites, covered in velvets and leather cloth; Sets of Dining Chairs, from 4ft. to 7ft. long; 4ft. Glass-back Oak and Mahogany Sideboards and Cabinets, from 4ft. to 7ft. long; Extending Dining Tables, from 6ft. x 3ft. to 18ft. x 5ft.; falling Leaf Tables, Mahogany and Brass Round Tables, on pillar and claw; Marble-top Chiffoniers, Mahogany and Inlaid Bedroom Suite, 6 pieces, with double glass-door Wardrobe and Duchesse; 6ft. Satin Walnut do., 4ft. Ash Suite, 5ft. Bird's Eye Maple Wardrobe, Inlaid Mahogany Twin Beds, with Spring Wires and Pure Curled Hair Mattresses; Mahogany Chests of Drawers, two 5ft. Reflex Burr Walnut Suites, 5ft. Inlaid Mahogany Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Commodes, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Cabinet Wood Presses and Cupboards; Kitchen and Deal Furniture in variety, Dressers, Tables, Chairs, Culinary Utensils; Single and Double Black and Brass Beds, Maids' Beds and Bedding; Pictures, etc.; a few Carpets, Runos, Linoleums, and numerous miscellaneous effects. Goods on view.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DUTCH BULBS, PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND ROSE TREES, AT OUR SALEROOMS, 4 LOWER ABBEY STREET, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

We have received instructions from the well-known Export Nurseries, Messrs. Nic Fase and Soner, of Holland, to dispose of BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

the large consignment of High-Grade Dwarf, Climbing and Standard Roses, Ornamental and Evergreen Shrubs, Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Conifers, Fruit Trees, and a large variety of well-known varieties, Virginia Creepers, etc., and over 10,000 Bulbs, comprising Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, etc. The above can be inspected at our offices. The Shrubs, Plants, and Roses are in perfect and guaranteed condition.

Purchasers pay Auction Fees.

COLEMAN, O'DEA & CO., LTD., AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 4 LOWER ABBEY STREET. 'Phone: 3527.

ON VIEW TO-DAY. SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY). IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ENTIRE SUPERIOR ANTIQUE FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW CARPETS, AND FURNISHINGS, REMOVED FROM THE HOLLIES, KILLINEY, FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, AT JAMES HILL & SON'S AUCTION ROOMS, 9 AND 10 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED BY H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS 110 GRAFTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED 90 YEARS.

TO-DAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1927. THE CASSEL, GREYSTONES, COUNTY WICKLOW.

Handsome Furniture from V. E. Harris, Esq., will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, the complete contents of above, which include Oak Chesterfield, Arm Chairs, Oak Table, Brussels Carpet, Turkish Divan, Grandmother Clock, Occasional Chairs, Mahogany Chiffonette, Chippendale design Overmantel and Gilt Recess Mirrors, Console Table, marble top; 7-piece Parlour Suite, in Lysters velvet; Paintings on canvas, various subjects; Pictures and Coloured Prints, Kerbs, Fenders and Fender Suites, covered in velvets and leather cloth; Sets of Dining Chairs, from 4ft. to 7ft. long; 4ft. Glass-back Oak and Mahogany Sideboards and Cabinets, from 4ft. to 7ft. long; Extending Dining Tables, from 6ft. x 3ft. to 18ft. x 5ft.; falling Leaf Tables, Mahogany and Brass Round Tables, on pillar and claw; Marble-top Chiffoniers, Mahogany and Inlaid Bedroom Suite, 6 pieces, with double glass-door Wardrobe and Duchesse; 6ft. Satin Walnut do., 4ft. Ash Suite, 5ft. Bird's Eye Maple Wardrobe, Inlaid Mahogany Twin Beds, with Spring Wires and Pure Curled Hair Mattresses; Mahogany Chests of Drawers, two 5ft. Reflex Burr Walnut Suites, 5ft. Inlaid Mahogany Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Commodes, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Cabinet Wood Presses and Cupboards; Kitchen and Deal Furniture in variety, Dressers, Tables, Chairs, Culinary Utensils; Single and Double Black and Brass Beds, Maids' Beds and Bedding; Pictures, etc.; a few Carpets, Runos, Linoleums, and numerous miscellaneous effects. Goods on view.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DUTCH BULBS, PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND ROSE TREES, AT OUR SALEROOMS, 4 LOWER ABBEY STREET, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

We have received instructions from the well-known Export Nurseries, Messrs. Nic Fase and Soner, of Holland, to dispose of BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

the large consignment of High-Grade Dwarf, Climbing and Standard Roses, Ornamental and Evergreen Shrubs, Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Conifers, Fruit Trees, and a large variety of well-known varieties, Virginia Creepers, etc., and over 10,000 Bulbs, comprising Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, etc. The above can be inspected at our offices. The Shrubs, Plants, and Roses are in perfect and guaranteed condition.

Purchasers pay Auction Fees.

COLEMAN, O'DEA & CO., LTD., AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 4 LOWER ABBEY STREET. 'Phone: 3527.

ON VIEW TO-DAY. SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY). IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ENTIRE SUPERIOR ANTIQUE FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW CARPETS, AND FURNISHINGS, REMOVED FROM THE HOLLIES, KILLINEY, FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, AT JAMES HILL & SON'S AUCTION ROOMS, 9 AND 10 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED BY H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS 110 GRAFTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED 90 YEARS.

TO-DAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1927. THE CASSEL, GREYSTONES, COUNTY WICKLOW.

Handsome Furniture from V. E. Harris, Esq., will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, the complete contents of above, which include Oak Chesterfield, Arm Chairs, Oak Table, Brussels Carpet, Turkish Divan, Grandmother Clock, Occasional Chairs, Mahogany Chiffonette, Chippendale design Overmantel and Gilt Recess Mirrors, Console Table, marble top; 7-piece Parlour Suite, in Lysters velvet; Paintings on canvas, various subjects; Pictures and Coloured Prints, Kerbs, Fenders and Fender Suites, covered in velvets and leather cloth; Sets of Dining Chairs, from 4ft. to 7ft. long; 4ft. Glass-back Oak and Mahogany Sideboards and Cabinets, from 4ft. to 7ft. long; Extending Dining Tables, from 6ft. x 3ft. to 18ft. x 5ft.; falling Leaf Tables, Mahogany and Brass Round Tables, on pillar and claw; Marble-top Chiffoniers, Mahogany and Inlaid Bedroom Suite, 6 pieces, with double glass-door Wardrobe and Duchesse; 6ft. Satin Walnut do., 4ft. Ash Suite, 5ft. Bird's Eye Maple Wardrobe, Inlaid Mahogany Twin Beds, with Spring Wires and Pure Curled Hair Mattresses; Mahogany Chests of Drawers, two 5ft. Reflex Burr Walnut Suites, 5ft. Inlaid Mahogany Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Commodes, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Cabinet Wood Presses and Cupboards; Kitchen and Deal Furniture in variety, Dressers, Tables, Chairs, Culinary Utensils; Single and Double Black and Brass Beds, Maids' Beds and Bedding; Pictures, etc.; a few Carpets, Runos, Linoleums, and numerous miscellaneous effects. Goods on view.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

WANTED, domesticated Gift, Protestant; must be fond of children and Dogs; Mother's Help, where maid is kept; none but those recommended need apply; £18; this office. 10 B

WANTED, by Protestant lady (or otherwise); qualified nurse, needlework, gardening; no children; must be high spirited and fond of country life. Address Nurse, 31 Fitzwilliam square, South. 10 B

WANTED, a girl, eight years' experience of high class cooking; good needlewoman; references indispensable. Apply Mrs. Cowan, 10 Upper Fitzwilliam street. 10 B

WANTED, Protestant Housemaid, for Dublin; must be thoroughly reliable; good wages. Apply Mrs. Hamilton, Ballinteer, Dublin. 10 B

WANTED, Protestant, superior, fully experienced Cook-General; must be thoroughly reliable; good wages; excellent references essential; state age; no washing; family of two. Apply Mrs. Cotter